The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.* } VOL. XIX. THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1845 No. 2437. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WILLIAM TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muswellbrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d, per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in futnre he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE well-known Schooner *WILLIAM*, Captain Freeman, will sail for the above port on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at Steel's Wharf, or to

MORLEY AND STEEL,
3382 Bathurst-street.

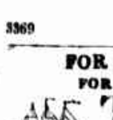
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
LOADING AT BOTTS'S WHARF.

THE regular trader, first class, British-built ship *PALESTINE*, Alexander Sim, Commander, has all her dead weight and a considerable portion of her wool already on board, and will sail at an early date.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
3369 Darling Harbour.

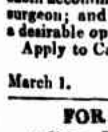
FOR PASSAGE ONLY.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE British-built barque *MIDLOTHIAN*, 414 tons register, George Morison, commander, will sail positively on the 18th instant: has excellent cabin accommodation; carries an experienced surgeon; and having no oil as cargo, presents a desirable opportunity for passengers.

Apply to Captain Morison, on board; or to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.
March 1. 3355

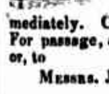
FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE FIRST-CLASS SHIP *RAYMOND*, 500 tons, Hugh M'Kay, Commander, will be despatched immediately. Carries an experienced surgeon. For passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

MESSRS. J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
Commercial Wharf.
February 25. 3048

FOR LONDON.



THE fast-sailing A1 barque *AUTUMNUS*, William White, master, of the burthen of 323 tons, per register, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

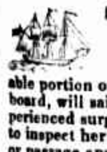
MR. FANNING, Spring-street.
February 20. 2810

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE SHIP *GENERAL HEWETT*, 960 tons O.M., John Hart, commander, having a considerable portion of her cargo now ready to go on board, will sail early in April; carries an experienced surgeon. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

2394 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE FINE BRIG *MARTHA*, Boustead, Commander, well known in the Launceston wheat trade, is open for freight or charter. Apply to Mr. James Wood; or to

3474 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st March, 1845.

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until Saturday, the 15th instant, at noon, for supplying Coals to the Commissariat, for the Public Service, at Newcastle, from the 1st of April next.

The parties tendering to state the rate per imperial ton of 2240 pounds, with and without cartage, to the several establishments.

T. W. RAMSAY,
3286 Dep. Com. Gen.

NEW SOUTH WALES LAW SOCIETY.

THE Meeting of Attorneys and Solicitors, held This Day, at the Office of Carr, Rogers, and Owen, to consider the propriety and means of continuing open the Registrar's Office, is adjourned to THURSDAY next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the same office, when all members of the profession are solicited to attend.

GEORGE J. ROGERS,
Hon. Sec. of Law Society.
March 3. 3384

TO THE CONSTITUENCY OF DURHAM.

MR. R. WINDEYER proposes to be at, and hopes to have the pleasure of meeting the constituency of the County of Durham, at the undermentioned polling places, on the days severally named against each, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M.

Wednesday,	5th March..	Dungog Court House	
Thursday,	6th ditto ..	Paterson	ditto
Saturday,	8th ditto ..	Singleton	ditto
Monday,	10th ditto ..	Muswellbrook	ditto
Thursday,	13th ditto ..	Union Hotel, East Maitland.	

2971

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fiftieth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and India; Vessels laid on for England; Ships loading for England; Ships in Harbour; Ships for London; British and American Corvettes; Moreton Bay; Heroine Reef. Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Colonial Produce; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; The Wool Trade; &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH,
OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.
LOSS OF TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Leyden and Utrecht, continues to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete SET, upon his BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM OF SELF-ADHESION, which has procured him such universal approbation in some hundreds of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons of New South Wales, as being the most ingenious method of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to FASTEN ANY LOOSE TEETH, by forming a new gum where the gums have SHRUNK from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of any WIRES or SPRINGS; and above all, are firmer in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to astonish the most SCEPTICAL. Mr. E. also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless but EFFECTIVE SYSTEM. Specimens, from one to a complete SET, may be seen at his residence daily. AND IN ORDER THAT HIS SYSTEM MAY BE WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL, he will continue the same MODERATE CHARGES. THOSE INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT WILL FIND THIS STATEMENT OF THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS TO BE ENTIRELY AND SCRUPULOUSLY CORRECT, Mr. E. wearing himself artificial teeth made on this principle.

Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity: it is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. The tooth warranted never to change colour. Mr. E. can confidently assert that this is one of the most valuable inventions ever introduced, and he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed.

Parents should be extremely cautious with their children in second dentition; Mr. E. having seen several cases wherein the permanent teeth have been extracted for the milk teeth, thereby causing malformation of children's mouths.

Artificial palates on a new principle, recommended by the Faculty for its restoring perfect articulation, without any pressure on the alveolar plates. Teeth cleansed of the scorbutic tartar.

Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. each. Instantaneous relief for the toothache, sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. and upwards. This tincture is invaluable to captains of whalers and gentlemen settlers. Ladies and gentlemen attended at their private residences. At home from Nine, A.M., till Six, P.M.

Observe—two doors from S. Lyons's Auction Mart. 8530

QUEANBEYAN STORE.

MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, (late of the firm of Messrs. D. Jones and Co., Sydney), begs to inform the inhabitants of Queanbeyan and the surrounding districts, that he has opened the Store, formerly in the occupation of Mr. John Gray, with a new and general assorted Stock of DRAPERY, GROCERY, IRONMONGERY, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the residents, and the settlers of the district.

February 11. 2461

MR. WILLIAM FOWLER, Storekeeper, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public of Campbell-town and the surrounding districts generally, that he has commenced business as an Auctioneer, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality therein, to merit a share of public patronage, which it has ever been his study to obtain and deserve.

Campbelltown, Feb. 25. 3267

FUNERALS.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has made arrangements in the Funeral Department of his establishment that will enable him to accommodate them at the following low charges *for cash*, with abatement if circumstances require it.

Sydney Funerals—

Hearse with plumes, &c., on hire, 15s. } Parramatta or the country
Mourning coach, on hire 15s. } equally low.

Adults' coffins, sound and good, made to order, from 12s. 6d. upwards

Children's coffins, sound and good, made to order, from 4s. upwards

JAMES CURTIS.
Hunter-street, February 26.

N.B.—Funerals *conducted* in his usual style—economy with respectability. 3128

PRINTING TYPES.—A fount of second-hand Long Primer is for sale at the *Herald* Office 832

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London,

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 7585

BATHURST.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN begs to inform the public that he has retired from the business hitherto carried on by him as Auctioneer and Commission Agent, and that in future it will be conducted by Mr. WILLIAM R. TRESS, whom he begs to recommend as his successor.

Bathurst, February 26. 3361

MR. TRESS, in succeeding Mr. Sloman as Auctioneer and Commission Agent, begs to inform the public of Bathurst, and its neighbourhood, that every diligence will be used by him to forward the interest of those parties who may honour him with their confidence and support. His long residence in the district, together with an intimate knowledge of every description of property, particularly qualify him in obtaining the best market prices.

Settlers will find it to their interest to consult Mr. T. in the disposal of their produce, as he has made arrangements with an Agent in Sydney, to whom he will consign CHEESE, WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c., and for which the best market prices will be given.

A prompt settlement of accounts will be invariably adhered to.

MONTHLY SALES, as usual, on the last Friday in every month. Good, secure, and well-watered paddocks within three miles of Bathurst

Bathurst, March 1. 3362

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.

Goulburn-street West. 9408

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
GEORGE-STREET SOUTH,
BRICKFIELD HILL.

A. HORDERN having just opened the above, invites the attention of the inhabitants of the City, and the Colony generally, to the extensive and well-selected stock of drapery, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, lace, stays, parasols; tuscan, dunstable, and fancy bonnets; infants' beaver and satin hats and bonnets; and every other article in requisition for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's useful and ornamental dresses. Also, every description of linens, cottons, and woollens, necessary for domestic purposes. The whole will be sold at such prices which, A. H. feels confident, will ensure a rapid sale, and secure to this establishment a continuance of public patronage.

In the drapery department will be found a choice assortment of town printed cambrics, of the newest styles and most expensive colours.

Orders from storekeepers and others resident in the country will be particularly attended to. 2394

DRAPERY.

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO. beg to acquaint their friends and the public that, having completed extensive alterations in their premises, with a view to the better accommodation of customers, and that having re-marked a great portion of their extensive stock, they are prepared and determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

R. B. and Co. scarcely consider it necessary to remind the public that they never have recourse to the practice of charging an unfair price for *some* articles: an uniform rate of profit is always charged, and the quality of their goods is always what they affirm it to be.

SLOPS.

SETTLERS and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find that R. B. and Co. have always on hand a good supply of Slops, at prices quite as reasonable as they can be procured at any other establishment in Sydney.

253, Pitt-street,
March 4 3438

ALDIS,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO MERCHANT,
Sydney.

SHIPPING, and Country Store-keepers supplied with every article in the Trade. 3215

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Superior port wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto sherry, in ditto ditto
Superior port wine (London bottled)
Good dinner sherry, in bottle
One hundred dozen first rate champagne
One hundred dozen superior port wine (bottled in Oporto.)
Ninety hogsheads pale ale, in first-rate condition, at £5 5s. per hogshead
Three hundred dozen strong Scotch ale, silver tops, in casks, 3½ dozen each
Twenty cases superior blue, 56 lbs. each
Saltpetre, in bags, 3 cwt. each
One hundred reams double demy printing paper, (50 lbs.) 30s. per ream
Hysonskin tea, in chests, 72 lbs. each
Scotch tweed top coats, with velvet collars and sleeves, 20s. each
Ditto trousers, 5s. 6d. each
Printed moleskin and gambroon coats, 9s. each
Ditto ditto trousers, 3s. 6d. each
Superb cream soap, 6s. per dozen
Navy blue cottons, 28 yards each, at 13s. per piece

T. RUDD,
Auctioneer and Broker,
3436 18, Charlotte Place.

NEWCASTLE COALS.

NEWCASTLE COALS, first quality, supplied by the undersigned, and delivered from his wharf in Sydney, at seventeen shillings per ton, twenty-eight bushels; at the wharf, fifteen shillings.

THOMAS HYNDES,
Hyndes' Wharf.
Druitt-street, March 1. 3283

NOTICE.

THE price of Coal, at Newcastle, has been this day reduced to Eight Shillings per ton.

PHILLIP P. KING,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Company.
Port Stephen, March 1. 3275

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

THE best Newcastle COALS delivered any where within the boundaries of the City at 17s. per ton of twenty-eight bushels, at Morley and Steele's Wharf, Bathurst-street. 3292

ON SALE by the Undersigned,—
Ex *Heroine*,
Fine Congou Teas
Nutmegs.

3381 JOHN BETTS.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that the price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, is as under—

Seven-pence per bushel on the Wharf,
Eight-pence per bushel delivered;
Fourteen bags of two bushels each, 16s. 4d. on the Wharf,
Ditto ditto, 18s. 8d. delivered,
Extra cartage as usual according to distance.

All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner,
Australian Agricultural Company.
July 1. 27

SHEEP.

THE Trustees of Mr. Richard Jones's estate hereby intimate, with reference to the sheep formerly announced by them as for sale, with stations at Tenthill and Condamine River, that, in order to accommodate purchasers, they will dispose of a portion of the sheep, without the stations, in flocks of about one thousand, leaving for the purchaser of each station an assortment considerably reduced, but still suitable, and more adapted for the means of buyers in general.

By order of the Trustees.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
Bligh-street, January 15. 857

FARM AND STATION, CAPABLE OF GRAZING 6000 SHEEP, FOR SALE.

Sheep at a valuation would be taken in exchange.

THE Advertiser, moving to his stations in the Port Phillip district, is desirous to dispose of his present residence, viz., an excellent Verandah Cottage, containing ten rooms, with the usual out-offices, viz., kitchen, store, seven stall stable, harness-room, dray sheds, shearing sheds, &c., erected on a block of purchased land in the village of Bookham, on the Bogolong Creek, twenty miles from Yass.

The adjoining run, on which are now grazing both sheep and cattle, will be vacated in favour of the purchaser. There are about thirty acres in cultivation, producing abundant crops of wheat, barley, hay, &c.

Apply, post-paid, to
EDWARD B. GREEN,
Bookham, Yass.

N.B.—The Port Phillip mail passes to and from Sydney and Melbourne four times a week. 3211

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
PARTERRE HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

AN ADMIRED GENTLEMANLY FREEHOLD ESTATE, WITH EXCELLENT FAMILY RESIDENCE, FLOWER AND ORCHARD GARDENS, PLEASURE AND VEGETABLE GROUNDS, OUT OFFICES AND PREMISES.

MR. STUBBS is empowered with full instructions to offer the above MODERN-BUILT VILLA AND PREMISES, for sale by private contract, or let the same to any respectable family who may be in search of a most delightful, airy, and cheerful place of residence.

THE ESTATE COMPRISES—

An area of about 2 acres 30 roods, with paling all round; and on it is erected the most complete desideratum of domestic comfort and accommodation, as an abode, of any of the most esteemed in or about the metropolis.

To a very spacious hall are appropriated two very extensive apartments—one the dinner and the other the long drawing-room —both highly finished in carved and cornice work. Conveniently arranged, come a suite of rooms most agreeably disposed for library, *petit salon*, or dormant uses or accommodation—all totally independent of the kitchen, servants' room, cellarage, out offices and premises, &c.

THE GARDEN is cropped, well manured, prolific of the best esculents, and also filled with almost every description of fine fruits, especially of the rarer kind, as "cherry and plum." The grounds are highly improved by a well placed and refreshing reservoir of water, and the whole is contributive of all that judicious care and taste, which shews at once immense productiveness going "hand in hand" with the most agreeable ornamental appearances, and without imposing, now that all first cost is over, much expense on the pocket of the proprietor.

The situation is, of all about Sydney, the most airy, and the atmosphere most salubrious. In fact, nothing can be more all in all in itself, for any merchant, professional man, or gentleman, whose occupation in town requires only an easy walk to daily office business—say in town by nine o'clock any morning across the park.

P.S. Cards to view the House and Premises may be had any day at Mr. Stubbs's Mart, King-street. 3417

TO BE SOLD, OR TO LET.

THAT SPLENDID FARM on the Hunter River, situated at Jerry's Plains, and known as MARYVILLE, lately occupied by Captain Russell, containing 1280 acres of land; there is a neat cottage of eight rooms, stable, kitchen, dairy, laundry, stores, gig-house, granary, and a garden, well stocked with all sorts of fruit trees, one large paddock for horses, well secured, one cultivation paddock about 90 acres, a fine run for either sheep or cattle, and is about 40 miles from Maitland, and possession could be given immediately.

Apply by letter, post-paid, to Mr. Richard Alcorn, Jerry's Plains, or to the undersigned.

ALSO,—

A splendid FARM at the WOLLOMBI, consisting of 640 acres, known as Ryan's Farm, and joining the properties of — Crawford and — Palmer, Esqs., having considerable improvements thereon, and well watered, of which immediate possession can be given, and further particulars obtained from the undersigned; if by letter, post-paid.

AND, TO LET,

All those spacious and handsome PREMISES and STORES, now in the occupation of the undersigned, and capable of containing 1600 tons merchandise.

A. & S. LYONS.

N.B.—STOREROOM for 800 to 1000 tons of Goods, on reasonable terms, with the use of offices if required. 2563

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for TALLOW, at the Manufactory of the undersigned, King-street West, near the Commercial Wharf, Sydney.

714 R. W. ROBINSON.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

EDWIN BENNETT, Wool Broker, will give the highest cash prices for clean and unwashed wool, and sheepskins.

N.B.—Wools classed and re-packed as usual.

6030 374, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5758 Campbell's Wharf.

THE undersigned are purchasers or will make advances on WOOL and TALLOW consigned to their correspondents in Liverpool or London.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
8764 Queen-street.

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Oil, or Tallow, for Cash, or advance on the same, consigned for sale to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
5059 Bent-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH HICKEY GROSE.

CREDITORS are informed that a Meeting will be held in the above Estate, on Friday, 7th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Unwin's Office, Pitt-street. The Trustees earnestly request that all parties concerned will attend.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN MORRIS,
Official Assignee.
Elizabeth street, February 28. 3229

NOTICE,
TO MR. GILBERT WRIGHT, SOLICITOR, BATHURST.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Cheque for £6 6s. 7d., drawn in favour of George Gibbs or order, upon me, payable at the Bank of New South Wales, must have been informal, or else it would have been paid on presentation. Mr. Black, however, informs me that, to the best of his belief, no such cheque has been presented. I need hardly inform you that my funds in the above Bank are far greater than are required to meet so small a cheque as the above.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN ROUSE.
Gunterwang, near Mudgee,
March 3. 3383

NOTICE.

THE interest of William Dawes, Esq., in the business heretofore carried on under the style or firm of Donaldson, Dawes, and Co., having ceased by effluxion of time, the said partnership is accordingly dissolved.

The business will for the future be conducted under the firm of Donaldson and Co.

(Signed) STUART A. DONALDSON.
WILLIAM DAWES.
Witness—JAMES NORTON.
Sydney, February 28, 1845. 3217

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims upon the late firm of Donaldson, Dawes, and Co. are requested to present the particulars of the same to the undersigned for liquidation; and all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to settle their accounts with the undersigned, who are authorised to give receipts for the same.

3218 DONALDSON AND CO.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has removed his Stores and Offices, from Abercrombie Place, to the more central and commodious premises, late the Bank of Australia,

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
3343 Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

WANTED, A DAILY GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. Robert Campbell, George-street. 3366

WANTED an Assistant in the drapery business. None but good tradesmen need apply. A. B., *Herald* Office. 3470

WANTED, a good Cook and Housemaid for a small family; good wages will be given, and unexceptionable references will be required. Apply at

MR. SHEPPARD'S,
3428 Butcher, Hunter-street.

WORKING OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED, a man of good character to act in the above capacity. He must understand the management of sheep and cattle, and be able to plough, which he will be occasionally required to do. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required. Apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to Z. X., *Herald* Office. 3375

A SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Protestant family, is wanted by a young person, competent to teach English, Music, and the rudiments of French. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Apply by letter to C.K., Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. 3180

FORTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the 16th February last, a Dray, drawn by three Horses, described below, containing nine bales and a half of Wool, marked JK conjoined, and two casks Tallow, were forcibly taken from the custody of the driver on Lake George, near the Dirty Water Holes: This is to give Notice, that a Reward of Ten Pounds will be paid by the undersigned, on the recovery of the property, and a further Reward of Ten Pounds on the conviction of the offenders, in addition to a Reward of Twenty-five Pounds offered by H. M. Government.

COOPER AND HOLT, or
JAMES KIRWAN.

One black Horse, branded H on shoulder,
Two bay Horses, one with white hind feet,
The Dray is narrow wheeled, with a new bed.
3236

A HORSE STOLEN—£5 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the evening of Friday, the 28th February, from the stable of Mr. Archibald M'Callum, Good Hope, Murrumbidgee, a grey Gelding, about fourteen hands high, and five years old; branded McC on the near shoulder, and ∞ under the mane on the off side; has white legs, a white streak on the face, and a saddle sore on the near side.

A Reward of Two Pounds sterling will be paid to any person who will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the horse; and Five Pounds sterling for the apprehension of the thief.

ARCHIBALD M'CALLUM.
Good Hope, March 1. 3420

A SMALL Office and Store TO LET, in King-street, suitable for a commission agent, &c. Apply to Mr. Meikle, at Stubbs's Mart, King-street. 3377

TO LET, a Furnished Cottage at Wollongong, containing six rooms, with offices and paddock in complete order. Apply to

THOMAS SMITH AND CO.,
3278 George-street.

TO LET.

A NEWLY built stone Store, containing basement and two upper stories, 26 by 54 feet, either with or without a LARGE OFFICE. It has a direct communication with Lower George-street, and with the HEAD of SYDNEY COVE by a private sufferance wharf. Application to be made to

J. HOPKINS,
Queen's Wharf.

Store room for 600 tons of goods, on very moderate terms. 677

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

TO LET, a compact House and Store in Harrington-street, lately in the occupation of Swain, Webbs, and Co. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, or next door. 87

COTTAGE TO LET.

A GENTEEL COTTAGE in Castlereagh-street, containing four rooms and kitchen. For particulars, apply at

BRYANT AND VICKERS'S,
158, Castlereagh-street.

N.B.—None *but respectable persons* need apply. 3371

TO BE LET, a gentlemanly Residence in Macquarie-street South, near Lyons Terrace, lately occupied by Robert Johnson, Esq.; likewise, those three new Houses in in Cumberland-street North, near to Fort-street, and overlooking the harbour. Apply to Mr. Young, No. 6, Lyons Terrace; or at the Sheriff's Office, Sydney. 2668

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. G. SMITH will sell by auction, at the Rooms, George-street, opposite the Post Office,

The whole stock in trade of Mr. W. B. Lee, Grocer, &c., Brickfield-hill,
THIS DAY, 6TH MARCH,
At eleven o'clock,

Chests and half ditto hyson-skin and congou teas
Three cwt. Coleman's starch
Pickles, sauces, capers, ½ lbs. mustard
One cask Champion's vinegar
Negrohead tobacco, pipes
Twelve boxes cigars
Five bags moist sugar
Sago, pepper, rice, and spices
Bell's lucifers, arrowroot, &c.

ALSO,

Tea and coffee cannisters
Weighing machine and weights
Counter ditto ditto
Coffee roaster
Ditto mill
With a variety of other goods.

No reserve.—Terms, Cash. 3450

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), THE 6TH MARCH, At his Rooms, 489, George-street, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS,

Four cases BRUSHES, consisting of broom heads, hearth dusters, scrubbing, shoe, banister, and stock brushes, hair and cloth brushes, and mop heads.

One case pins, steel pens, and sealing wax.

ALSO,

Imperial corn measures, in sets.

Terms, cash. 3448

TO PAINTERS, TOBACCONISTS, IRONMONGERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PERFUMERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,

At his Rooms, 489, George-street, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to close Accounts,

One Case, containing—
Five dozen 4-12 net whiting brushes
Eighteen ditto fine shoe brushes
Twelve ditto ditto horn table spoons
Six ditto ditto children's ditto ditto
Six ditto butter spoons
Six dozen fine horn dressing combs, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, and 7½ inch
Twelve ditto best horn side combs, 3 and 4½ inch
Eighteen ditto ditto, 3½ and 4 inch
Six ditto fine yellow figured snuff boxes
Three ditto fine square tops and tartan ditto
Two ditto ditto check ditto ditto
Two ditto fine varnished shaving brushes.
One Case, containing—
Eight dozen pound paint brushes
Eight ditto sash tools

ALSO,

One large boiler
One small ditto
One scale beam, with standard, cross, sole, and cast iron scales, &c.
Twenty-five tea kettles, three glue pots, eighteen stewpans, with lids; twenty-four spittoons, seventy-five pairs sad irons, two ship's cabooses, 11 inch rim; two ship's cabooses, 17 inch rim; one small shut-to stove, one square fluted stove, one money-chest, 21 inch, mounted complete; six patent box coffee mills
Eight pairs cart wheels, with axles complete
Six cases, each 25 dozen Eau de Cologne }
Two ditto 12½ ditto ditto } Superior quality.
One ditto 11 ditto ditto }
One case containing 4½ dozen salad oil
One case ditto 6 dozen half-pint capers

Terms at sale. 3449

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.
(By order of the Trustees.)
THE WHALING BARQUES
CLARKSTONE AND *WOODLARK*.

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, THE 10TH MARCH, At Eleven o'clock,

The whaling barque
CLARKSTONE,
Burthen 244 tons, with all her stores, running and fast rigging, sails, whaling gear, surplus oil casks, &c., &c., as she is now lying off Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point.

The whaling barque
WOODLARK,
Burthen 245 tons, with all her stores, running and fast rigging, sails, whaling gear, surplus oil casks, &c., &c., as she is now lying off Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point.

*** Inventories and Registers may be seen at the Mart of the auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 3491

HARRIS AND SON'S SUPERIOR BEAVER HATS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, At Eleven o'clock.

HAP § 38.—One case, lined with tin, containing—
Forty-eight gent's superfine Beaver Hats
Forty-eight Paper Boxes

Terms, Cash. 3447

ANOTHER CASK OF BRUSHWARE.
TO DEALERS IN GENERAL.

J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1845,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Another cask of brushware, comprising—

Broom heads, scrubbing brushes, shoe, stove, oil, and hearth brushes, bannisters, horse, cloth, and hard brushes, painters, sash tools, whitewash, and dusters, and a variety of other useful kinds.

AFTER WHICH,

A small assortment of *Combs*

Terms at sale. 3473

A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE FLOURISHING TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to lease for such a period of time as may be agreed upon, by public auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street, on

FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH,

Should the same not be let in the interim by Private Contract,

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, lying and situate in the parish of the Field of Mars, being bounded on the west by the high road to Windsor, to which it has a considerable frontage, immediately opposite the Parramatta Government Demesne; on the north by the celebrated Rafter's Grant; on the east, by the upper part of the Parramatta River, opposite the estate of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M.C.; and on the south, by Mary Ether's Grant.

It lies distant about midway between the Darling Mills, at Broken Back Bridge, and Pye's Inn, at the junction of the Castle and Seven Hills Roads, and consists of good land fit for cultivation; together with timber and stone for building purposes, and would well suit an industrious agriculturist and family; as it would support a small dairy, and lies so contiguous to the flourishing town of Parramatta, consequently no great distance from the city of Sydney.

A plan, illustrative of its exact locality, lies for inspection at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, from whom all further particulars may be ascertained.

Terms at sale. 3472

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
ON THE PREMISES BLACK DOG INN, CORNER OF GLOUCESTER-STREET AND FRAZER'S LANE, GIPPS WARD.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises,

THIS DAY, THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH,

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

All the Fixtures, Household Furniture, and Effects, including

THE BEER ENGINE AND TAP REQUISITES,

Together with,—kitchen range, oven, double and single, dining and tea tables, loo ditto, chairs for different suites of rooms, four post and sofa bedsteads and bedding, servants ditto and stretchers, mattresses, linen, dinner, dessert, and tea services, china and plain, common kitchenware, bed-room requisites, glass and china, pewterware, cutlery and crockery, pictures, shells, island curiosities, and other equally important and necessary essentials for furnishing a large establishment in a good family notion.

Terms, cash. 3181

BY ORDER OF THE REV. MR. TURNER, OF KISSING POINT, TRUSTEE ACTING FOR AND ON BEHALF OF MRS. SARAH MORFUS, FORMERLY BENNETT.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to bring to public sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF MARCH,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned valuable property in small villa lots, to suit the many persons residing in and near Kissing and Bedlam Points, and who have been so long desirous of becoming purchasers of the same, being

All that piece or parcel of land, situated between Bateman's 20 acres and the property of J. Terry Hughes, Esq.,

NEAR THE FLAG-STAFF, AND THE FERRY AT BEDLAM POINT, PARISH OF HUNTER'S HILL,

VIZ.:

LOT.		A.	R.	P.
1.	Frontage to the Kissing Point Road		1	19
2.	,, ,,		2	4
3.	,, ,,		2	17
4.	,, ,,		2	19
5 to 10.	Frontage to Tarban Creek 6—each	1	0	16
11.	,, ,,	2	0	23
12.	,, ,,	2	0	33
13.	,, ,,	2	1	4
14.	,, ,,	2	1	24
15.	,, ,,	2	1	24
16, 17.	,, ,, 2—each	2	0	4
18.	,, ,,	2	0	23
19.	,, ,,	2	0	4
20.	,, ,,	2	0	7
21.	,, ,,	2	0	16
22.	,, ,,	2	1	36
23.	,, ,,	2	1	16

As per plan and particulars to be seen at the Mart, King-street.

Terms liberal—made known at sale. 2927

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JORDAN SPARKS, OF PARRAMATTA.

By order of the Official Assignee, under Act 5 Victoria, cap. 17.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, at the residence of the above-named insolvent, on

TUESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,

The whole of the stock-in-trade of the insolvent, consisting of oils, paints, glass, brushes, &c., &c.; comprising the whole of the articles requisite for carrying on a good business.

ALSO,

The whole of the household furniture of the above-named insolvent, and one gig and harness.

JOHN MORRIS,
Official Assignee.
March 1. Terms, cash. 3294

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

March 5.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 32 bales wool, 2500 feet cedar. Passengers Rev. Mr. M'Garvy, Rev. D. Fullerton, Mr. Chairs, Mr. Robertson, and three in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.—*Thistle*, steamer, Captain Mulhall, for Moreton Bay.

March 5.—*Rose*, barque, Captain Creighton, for the Whaling Grounds.

March 5.—*Elizabeth*, barque, Captain Morrice, for London. Passengers—Rev. David Mackenzie, Mr. H. Highlings, Dr. Mole, R.N., Mr., Mrs., and Miss Marshall.

CLEARANCE.

March 5.—*Harlequin*, schooner, Captain Boyle, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. R. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Alme, and James Power.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 5.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 32 bales wool, 2498 feet cedar; *Comet*, 34, Thrower, from the William River, with 1700 bushels wheat, 250 bushels barley, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 5.—*James and Amelia*, 35, Doyle, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Port Macquarie, with sundries: *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, with sundries.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

March.		SUN. rises	SUN. sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
6	THURSDAY	5 44	6 16	6 30	6 54

New Moon, March 8, 41m. past 4, P. M.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1845.

"*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*"

FINANCIAL POWERS OF THE JUDGES.

However conversant the practitioners of the Supreme Court may all along have been with the system of making rules for the transaction of its business, and however stale and commonplace the subject may appear in their eyes, we think the publication of the correspondence contained in our paper of yesterday, between the Judges and the Governor, and the Governor and the Secretary of State, will have presented it to the public in a point of view in which they have not been accustomed to look at it.

Those dry notifications which have been wont, during the last twenty years, to appear occasionally in the *Government Gazette*, under the head of '*Regulæ Generales*,' have been regarded by most people as possessing no manner of interest for any one but barristers and attorneys. They have been supposed to be purely technical, relating exclusively to the occult science of litigation, and intelligible to those only whose study of that science is the business of their lives.

We do not remember more than two occasions upon which these Rules of Court excited any thing like a sensation in the public mind. The first occurred about ten years ago, when their Honors the Judges introduced what was then a bold innovation—the exclusion of attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, from practising at the bar. Even this "new rule," however, would probably have passed by as a matter of indifference to the community, but for the clamours of a contemporary journal, then conducted by a lawyer, who belonged to the banished order of pseudo-advocates. The public were taught to believe, by that disinterested commentator, that what was called "the division of the bar" was not only an act of despotic injustice to a whole class of free Britons; but by throwing new obstacles in the avenues to justice, and making law a more ungracious and expensive affair than ever, would operate injuriously to society at large. The other instance occurred rather less than two years ago, when the then numerous body of defendants began to regret that the practice of holding only three terms a year had been discontinued, and sought its restoration by an earnest petition to the Judges.

With these two exceptions, we are not aware that the *Regulæ Generales* of the Supreme Court have ever formed, beyond the professional circle, either a popular or an unpopular topic of discussion. The correspondence shows, however, that in the making of these rules there is more than our philosophy had dreamt of. The power of the Judges, in this particular, is, within the colony, *absolute*. They are subject to no local control—responsible to no local authority. It is true, their new rules are to be transmitted to Downing-street, and are subject to the confirmation or disallowance of the Sovereign; but from the moment of their promulgation until such royal disallowance shall have been officially notified in the colony, they have *all the force of an Act of Parliament!* To satisfy our unlearned readers that such is actually the case, we beg to refer them to the authority under which this formidable power is exercised. By the 16th section of the statute 9 George IV., cap. 83—known to the colonists as "Mr. Huskisson's Act"—it is enacted, that all Rules and Orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be of such and the like force and effect *as if the same had been inserted in this present Act:* Provided always, that all such Rules and Orders shall be subject and liable to be disallowed by His Majesty; and *upon* such disallowance being *signified* through the Governor or Acting Governor of the said colonies respectively, the same *shall become* void and of no effect." Hence it is plain, that from the instant these Rules and Orders are published, until the royal disallowance of them shall have been signified through the Governor, they are just as binding upon all ranks and conditions of the community as an Act of the Imperial Legislature.

So far as these Rules and Orders extend only to forms of process, and other matters of mere professional routine, there is perhaps nothing objectionable in the Judges being empowered to make them *ad libitum*. But they extend much farther than this. Under the statute from which we have quoted, their Honors possess *large powers of taxation*. They are authorised to make and prescribe such Rules and Orders as shall seem meet, touching "the *fees, poundage*, or *perquisites*, to be *lawfully demanded* by *any* officer, attorney, or solicitor, in the said Courts respectively." In other words, all persons having occasion to seek the protection guaranteed to them by the laws of their country, may be compelled by the Judges to pay such taxes for that protection, in the shape of fees, poundages, and perquisites, as to their Honors may seem meet; and the more effectually to silence all demurs, this taxing is clothed with the omnipotence of Queen, Lords, and Commons!

We are not discussing the manner in which this gigantic power has been carried out. This is altogether a separate question; but a question, nevertheless, upon which much might be said touching the costliness of law. But we contend that, however carried out, the power is in itself unsafe, and opposed to the genius of a free people. Well might the Governor say, in his despatch to Lord Stanley, dated 9th July, 1843, that "as the revenue derived from the fees of Court amounts, throughout the colony, to about £20,000 a year, the power which the Judges claim of altering the amount of them is evidently one of *considerable importance to the Government;*" and in his despatch of 12th July, 1844, that "as all the officers of the Supreme Court receive salaries in lieu of fees, the fees being carried to the Public Accounts, *the power of altering them by a simple Rule of Court is one of considerable importance.*" Yes—of considerable importance not only "to the Government," but to the whole community; important, that is, not only as a matter of revenue, but as a matter of taxation. Here is a source of revenue, and a power of taxation, wholly irrespective of the local legislature. The Government have been indebted for revenue, and the people for taxation, to two co-ordinate authorities—namely, the Acts of the Governor and Council, and the Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court.

With a candour, and a respect for public liberty, not always evinced by Ministers of State, Lord Stanley, in his despatch of 19th November, 1843, acknowledges it appears to him "that the powers possessed by the Judges of the Supreme Court are too large and unjustified;" and suggests that "the remedy is with the local Legislature, and that remedy he conceives to be the enactment of a law providing that all new Rules of Court should be laid before themselves for revision, if required." We would rather that, instead of this "*if*," the enactment should make it imperative that all new Rules passed during the recess of the Council should be laid upon the table as soon as may be after the commencement of each session.

The stringent clause in Mr. Huskisson's Act, which would render interference by the Legislative Council illegal, is overruled by the 2nd section of the 2nd and 3rd Victoriæ, cap. 70, which empowers the Council "to make such provisions as to them shall seem meet for the better administration of justice, and for defining the constitution of the Courts of Law and Equity," &c.; "any thing in the said recited Act, or in any charter of justice or order in Council made in pursuance thereof, or in any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Wednesday.

Before their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice A'Beckett.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. T. HUGHES EXPARTE ROSETTA TERRY.

The Chief Justice pronounced judgment in the above case, which was an application on the part of Mrs. Terry to have transferred to her certain shares in the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, the certificates of which had been deposited with her by Hughes as security for a certain amount which he had collected on her behalf in the shape of rents. The decision turned upon the fact that Hughes had been the ostensible owner of the shares up to the time of his insolvency; and their Honors decided that this being the case, the Act was imperative in requiring that all property thus held should go to the trustees for the general benefit of the creditors.

The Solicitor-General, who appeared on the part of the trustees, urged upon the Court the claim of the latter to have allowed to them the costs of opposing the application.

The Chief Justice remarked, that having considered this question very fully already, the Court had come to an unanimous conclusion that the point upon which the case had been determined being wholly a new one, costs ought not to be awarded on either side.

The Solicitor General contended that having been brought to the Court for the purpose of obtaining a claim which had been decided to be untenable, the trustees had an actual right to have their costs allowed to them, unless in cases where some very special reasons for a contrary case were disclosed upon affidavit.

After some discussion, the Court expressed its determination to adhere to its original decision as to the question of costs, and the matter was suffered to drop.

IN RE HUGHES AND HOSKING EXPARTE EAGER.

Mr. Fisher moved for and obtained an order directing the above trustees to execute a conveyance to Eager, of certain properties which had been the subject of a previous application.

PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.

A plan of distribution in the estate of Gore and Co., showing a dividend of 5s. in the pound, was confirmed by the Court, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner.

CONFIRMATION OF CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to James Hassall, Michael Joshua, Robert Eagling, Christopher Moore Wilson, John Foley, and Hercules Watt, were confirmed by the Court.

IN RE WILLIAM HIPKINS.

The Chief Commissioner moved for and obtained a rule *nisi*, returnable upon Wednesday next, calling upon the above-named insolvent to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for not having attended the meeting of his creditors.

ESTATE OF THOMAS NALDER.

Mr. Michie moved for and obtained a rule *nisi*, returnable on Wednesday next, calling upon the trustee of the above estate to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, for not having filed a plan of distribution within the time prescribed by law.

ESTATE OF CHARLES COXEN.

Mr. Darvall moved for and obtained an extension of three months, being the time alllowed by the Act of Council, to enable the trustee of the above estate to wind up its affairs.

IN THE ESTATE OF MICHAEL GANNON, EXPARTE SAMUEL LYONS.

This was an application upon the petition of Samuel Lyons, wherein a Judge's order had been granted, whereby the above-named Michael Gannon was called upon to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors.

The Act of Insolvency set forth in the petition as the ground of the present application, was the alleged refusal of Gannon to point out any property upon which a levy might be made to satisfy a judgment of £57 19s. 9d. obtained against him by the petitioner. The answer of Gannon to this was, first, that no legal demand had been made upon him; and, secondly, that he had not refused to point out property as alleged.

The Solicitor-General appeared in support of the petition and order, and Mr. Darvall appeared to oppose it.

A question at first arose as to whether the denial of a legal demand did not render it necessary that the judgement and all subsequent proceedings should be proved, but the Court decided in the negative, and the only facts assumed to be really in issue were the actual demand and the refusal or non-refusal of Mr. Gannon to point out sufficient property for meeting the amount then demanded.

Mr. Thomas Brown, Sheriff's bailiff, was then called, and stated that on meeting Gannon in the street, and informing him that three executions were in existence against him, under one of which a levy had been made, the latter said "He did not care, as he never intended to pay any of them;" subsequently Mr. Gannon stated that the property levied upon at his residence in Argyle-street was already disposed of by bill of sale to a Mr. Johnson; and when the witness asked him to point out some other property to meet the levy, he declined to do so.

The evidence of this witness was confirmed by that of the assistant bailiff, Hurley; and although both of these witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Darvall, as to whether Mr. Gannon had not expressed a willingness to point out property so soon as the existing execution was withdrawn, they denied that any such offer had been made. It appeared, however, that after the formal question by Mr. Brown, as to the existence of other property which could be pointed out to meet the levy, and the answer to that question by Mr. Gannon, the latter person and the bailiff proceeded to drink a friendly bottle of ale together, in which a great deal of conversation passed between them about property and various other subjects, although nothing was said about Gannon's willingness to point out other property so soon as the execution was withdrawn.

On the other side, Mr. C. Prout, the Under Sheriff, was called, who proved that after the above circumstances had taken place he met Mr. Gannon in the street, when the latter told him that he had property mortgaged for £1000 which was worth £5000.

Mr. Darvall then pointed out to the Court that under the 26th clause of the Insolvent Act their Honors had power to delay adjudication in this case for some time, in order to afford time for arrangement, and suggested the propriety of adopting this course.

Some further discussion having taken place,

The Chief Justice stated, that although the Court looked upon the act of insolvency as having been fully established, they were willing to adjourn the matter for a week, during which time some arrangement might be come to.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday next.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The autumnal show of the Floricultural and Horticultural Society took place yesterday, but we have had so frequently to describe these shows, and one so much resembles another in general appearance, that we have scarcely anything new to say on the subject.

As usual, the show was held in the Market-place, which was very tastefully fitted up for the occasion with shrubs and flowers, much ingenuity being displayed in some of the devices, and the whole having a striking appearance.

The fruit displayed was superb, particularly the Apples and Pears, of which there was a very great variety. We question whether any country in the world could produce such a table of fruit as this was, all grown in the open air, for there were all the best descriptions of apples and pears produced in England and France.

The Pine-apples were numerous and varied, and some of them of a very superior description.

There were some very good Grapes, both for the table and wine-making, but nothing very superior. On a side table, however, there were about thirty varieties of grapes (not in competition) which entirely threw the others into the shade. They were marked as from James M'Mahon; but it was generally understood they were from the vineyard of the Messrs. Macarthur, at Camden. The Muscat and Frontignac were very beautiful. There were also some fine samples of Sherry grape; the Medoc from which the finer qualities of claret are made, the Burgundy and Champagne Grape, the Reisling, a superior Rhenish fruit, and, in fact, some of the finest grapes that are grown in France and Germany, and in very beautiful order. These grapes were not placed in competition, in consequence of their having obtained prizes on previous occasions. It was worth a long walk to have a look at this table.

There were very few Oranges, but some very fine Lemons and Citrons.

Several specimens of Almonds and Walnuts were exhibited, some of them were very fine, and there is no doubt that in a very few years we shall be enabled to supply all our neighbours with this description of fruit.

There was a very fair supply of Vegetables, but we observed nothing calling for particular observation.

The Flowers were numerous, but of course not equal to the spring show. Some of the Camelias and Dahlias were good, and there were some pretty plants with fuchsia-like flowers, the names of which we could not ascertain. On the whole, however, the show of flowers struck us as being rather poor.

As—to the disgrace of all classes in the community be it recorded—we have no agricultural society, the committee of this society invited parties who had any colonial manufactures or articles of export to send them in for exhibition; and we were sorry to observe how few persons had availed themselves of the offer.

There were several samples of Tobacco, which appeared to us to be very superior. We observed a person with a small piece about the size of a walnut in his mouth, who declared with great gusto that it was excellent; and, as we do not "approbate" the use of the weed, we took his word for it.

Cooke and Staddon, as usual, exhibited Bottled Fruits, which were remarkably well got up, and would, we think, command a market in England. As we (more shame to us) consume large quantities of English currants, gooseberries, and cherries, we do not think our English friends could do less than take in return some of our peaches, nectarines, and loquats. These fruits were very much admired.

There were two samples of good Beeswax, which is likely to become an article of export very soon. Bees are exceedingly prolific in this colony; and, as beeswax is in constant demand in England, we have no doubt that we shall very soon see it sent home in large quantities. To show to what extent bees are attended to, we may remark that we heard a person say he had been offered a ton of honey from one apiary.

Two samples of Raisins were shown, both of which looked well, and one had a very full and rich flavour.

A kind of Conserve of Peaches, secured in bladders, was on the table, which, it was said, would keep good in any climate. If this be correct, it will be found extremely useful, more especially for use on board of ships.

A specimen of very bright cold-drawn Castor Oil was on the table.

The Wine exhibited was most wretched trash. It was a disgrace to the colony to send such wine to the show and call it Australian wine. There were but three samples—all very bad, so much so that the judges decided that there was no wine worthy of a prize at all.

Not the least interesting articles on the table were two small Tea trees (*Thea Bohea*), and two Coffee plants. They were fine healthy plants; but we know nothing of their history.

We may take this opportunity of observing that we have been blamed for occupying our space by giving lists of all that is exhibited at these shows; but we do so because we know no way in which the varied products of Australia can be so easily brought under the notice of friends in England. We know that we have rivals around us who take every opportunity of depreciating the resources of the colony, and the publication of a list of the varied productions which are exhibited three or four times a year is a practical answer to their assertions; we have, therefore, continued our usual practice, and given a complete list of everything exhibited.

In the evening a large number of the members and friends of the Society dined at Green's, Cricketers' Arms; Mr. Kenyon in the chair. The fare was abundant, and the evening passed off with the greatest hilarity.

LIST OF ARTICLES EXHIBITED.

No. 1. Mr. George Townsend, of Trevellyn, Paterson River: four varieties of apples.

No. 2. Mr. Richard Hitkiss, of Kissing Point: the paper-shelled almond, Jordan almonds, seedling almonds, quinces.

No. 3. Mr. Henry Alport, Kissing Point: walnuts, two nonsuch apples, a sample of russet apples.

No. 4. Mr. Henry Jupp, Kissing Point: a table apple, baking apples, brown beurré apples, brown bergamots, white bergamots, English wall peaches, quinces.

No. 5. The Rev. George Turner, of Kissing Point: a large baking pear.

No. 6. Mr. George Spurway, of Pennant Hills, oranges, limes, three almonds, Lisbon lemons, quinces, a rock melon, twelve apples, eleven pears, two peaches, grapes, love apples, pumpkins, French beans

No. 7. Mr. Henry Richards, of Cook's River: three pots of coxcombs, one salvia patens, one glos cinia speciosa, one belladonna lily, one Guernsey lily, one salpi glossus, picta, one China aster, one pentstamon gentionides, Tradescantia discolor, one Gillardia bicolor, one Thumbergia (hybria), one panzie, one globe amaranthus, one African marigold, one pan of dahlias, one pan of panzies, one medicinal white carrot.

No. 8. Mr. E. Pollard, Junior, of the Glebe: four balsams, one cockscomb.

No. 9. Mr. Isaac Mobbs, of Pennant Hills: one dish blue Orlean plums, one dish brown baking pears, one dish white baking pears, one dish baking apples, two China oranges, and one sample of Lisbon lemons.

No. 10. Mr. George Mobbs, of Pennant Hills: two dishes Windsor pears, one of crassane pears, and two pumpkins.

No. 11. Mr. John Cox, of Pennant Hills: specimens of pears, oranges, beans, and cucumbers.

No. 12. Mr. R. J. Want, of the Glebe, by his gardener, William Valentine Thomas: eight pine apples—varieties, two coffee trees, two amaranthus, tricolor; two globe amaranthus, one fuchsia Dalstoni, one fuschia Youellii.

No. 13. Mr. A. W. Mickle, of Kissing Point: culinary apples, the emperor Alexander apples, nonsuch apples.

No. 14. Mr. Robert Cooper, of Juniper Hall: cactus Ackermanii, petunia Phenicia, a sensitive plant.

No. 15. Mr. George Allen, per George Turner, his gardener, at Toxteth Park, at the Glebe: Flowers—amaranthus globosa, a pair of amaranthus, tricolor; celosia cristata, fuchsia Uleii, salva sanguineosa, two skeleton amarillis, a mountain pink. Fruits—two plates baking apples, one plate Brown's russet apples, three specimens of table apples, one specimen Ribston pippin, one specimen winter pearmain, one specimen figs, one specimen medlars, one specimen passion fruit, one specimen almonds, one specimen capsicums.

No. 16. Mr. David Sheppard, of Darling Nursery: Four pots balsams, one goditia Lindleyana, one goditia bifrons, one Thumbergia aurantia, one Thumbergia allata, one Thumbergia allata alba, one new seedling Thumbergia, one dish purple guavas, one pot verbena, one hoga carnosa.

No. 17. Mr. V. Carr, of Pennant Hills: One plate shaddocks, one plate plumbago, one plate pomegranates, one plate baking pears, one plate sugar pears, one plate swan egg pears, one plate iron pears, one plate crassane pears, one plate Maria Louisa pears, one plate brown bury pears, two plates yellow pears (varieties), one plate white bergamot pears, one plate brown bergamot pears, one plate hickery pears, one plate cherrymony pears, eight plates apples, three plates oranges, one plate almonds, one plate plums.

No. 18. Dr. Ramsay, of Dobroyd, per his gardener, Robert Russell: One Providence pine, two queen pines, nineteen varieties of apples, viz., royal russet, green russet, golden russet, one nonsuch apple, red-streak, Lancashire greening, cockle pippin, Holland pippin, golden pippin, summer pearmain, winter pearmain, bitter sweet, Ribston pippin, Keswick codling, royal apple, French rennet, golden Harvey, Colville apple, and Siberian crab; twelve varieties of pears, viz, Maria Louisa, golden bead, new swan egg, catalac, summer bergamot, autumn bergamot, De Auck, Le Marquis, Chamontelle, pound pear, Chinese pear, nondescript pear; twenty-nine samples of grapes, varieties, viz., three of sherry grape, one Videlle, black Hambro', Wantage, black Frontignac, Cheraz, sweet water, Madeira, black, green, white, Isabella, Muscadine, white Muscatel, purple, seven samples white, and five of the black wine grape.

No. 19. Mr. Robert Henderson, of the Darling Nursery: One cactus speci, one cactus Ackermanii, one begonia Evansiana, one amaryllis belladonna, one amaryllis blanda, one fuchsia floribundus, one thea bohea, one Sternbergia lutea, one pentstemon augustifolia, one pentstemon gentianoides, one rose seedling.

No. 20. T. W. Smart, Esq., of South Head Road: Two fuchsia fulgens, two fuchsia Youllii, one fuchsia Dalstonii, one salvia patens, one salvia splendens, one coreopsis Drummondii, one amaryllis belladonna, one pentstemon gentianoides, one lobelia ramosa, one cyclamen, one globe amaranthus, one lotus Jacobea, five balsams, dahlias, two pine apples, specimen of Ribston pippin.

No. 21. Mr. Thomas M'Cullock, of Burwood: Fruits—apples, twenty varieties, viz., royal russet, Wheeler's russet, golden russet, nonpariel, the russet pippin, Pile's russet, orange russet, Ribston pippin, golden rennet, quince apple, the flower of Kent, Kentish pippin, hanging body, rambour, anise, Hertfordshire, underleaf, Margaret underleaf, rennet grise, whitesoured, plomme de Aps; pears, two varieties, late bergamot, white bergamot; magnumbonum plums, Lisbon lemons. Vegetables—kidney potatoes, squashes, pumpkins.

No. 22. Mr. Thomas F. Staddon, of George-street: thirty-three bottles preserved colonial fruits., viz., peaches, grapes, plums, raspberries, apricots, native currants; and a dish of citrons preserved after the manner of the Chinese.

No. 23. Mr. G. J. Rogers, of Craigend: one box containing six varieties dahlias, one box containing twelve varieties dahlias, and one box containing six varieties of seedling dahlias, one box pansies, one sunflower, one salvia splendens, one dianthus atro rubens, one polyanthus tuberosa, one globe amaranthus.

No. 24. Mrs. Phillips, Parramatta-road: one plate of pears.

No. 24 *a*. Mrs. Charles Smith, of Camperdown: four bottle pumpkins.

No. 24 *b*. Mr. A. Lindsay, Kissing Point: one pot plumbago capensis, one pot hamanthus Coccinea, one dish Ribston pippins.

No. 25. Mr. Thomas William Shephard, of the Darling Nursery: two dishes of plums (Coe's late red), one dish of Autumn bergamot pears, one box containing a variety of dahlias, one box of roses.

No. 26. Mr. Curwen Boyd: a water melon, 63 lbs.

No. 27. Mr. Thomas Barker, of Woolloomoolo: three thumbergia alata, two globe amaranthus, one box marigolds; one dish pear de Auch, one dish nonpareil apples, one dish citrons, one dish walnuts.

No. 28. Mr. Eustace Smith: quinces, peaches, plums, postulaca; a collection of China-asters, a collection of zuinnias, centauria Americana, tropœleum canariensis, catamauche bicolor, amphaepliis intermedia.

No. 29. Mr. James Pye, of the Windsor Road: four samples of apples, and one of pears.

No. 30. Mr. John Hardy: one snake gourd, three feet six inches in length.

No. 31. Mr. Felix Wilson: black amber grapes, almonds, fruit pumpkin, kidney beans, new cimeter peas, a basket of herbs, blue salvia, a sensitive plant, tigridea, rose coloured balsams, tuberose, a bouquet, a cockscomb, fuchsia Dalstonii, white solid celery, Napaul turnips, red beets, French marigolds, zenias, pansies, rock-melons, pink balsams, blush balsams, purple balsams, a Thumbergia, lothos permum, Waterloo peas.

No. 32 Mrs. Chisholm, of Calder House: two bottles of wine.

No. 33. Mr. R. T. Hunt: one cactus speciosa, two pine apples, one amarillis belladona, one fuchsia chandaleri, cucumbers.

No. 34. Mrs. Chisholm, of Calder House: three bunches black table grapes, four bunches white table grapes.

No. 35. Mr. Joseph Kenyon, sen., of the Woodlands: Apples—French pippin, Kentish pippin or keeping apple, golden rennet, winter queening, red colville, French crab, monstrous rennet, white colville, junetine apple, nonsuch streaked, Wheeler's russet; Pears—Chamontelle, bell pound, crassane, Moselle, autumn bergamot, green sugar; Almonds—Long cone, bitter, Kenyon's seedling, seedling, white flowering, paper shelled, seedling, seedling; barberries, walnuts, yellow egg plum, pomegranates, citrons, quinces, pumpkin, potatoes, mead, medlars; Flowers—Rhododendron, unknown; Grapes—black cluster, Alexandria, verdelho, Mellins, black Hamburgh, chaselas, tinto, Black Prince, Burgundy, sherry, muscatel, carbinette, Gosias, Wantage, white sweetwater, seven samples Busby's collection, and six samples from Messrs. Macarthur's collections.

No. 36. Mrs. J. H. Black, of Sydney: a bunch of bananas, and a dish of figs, the growth of the garden at the Bank of New South Wales.

No. 37. Mr. John F. Staff, of Rose Cottage, Parramatta: two sun-flower plants, and a millet plant.

No. 38. Mr. Thomas Baker, a pumpkin.

No. 39. Mr. C. E. Walthall, of Maitland, one keg Negrohead, and one box of Cavendish tobacco, manufactured by the exhibitor.

No. 40. Mr. J. Hall, of Upperbay: samples of colonial raisins, first-class muscatels, and first-class blooms, growth of 1844.

No. 41. Mr. Iredale, of Sydney: one cockscomb.

No. 42. Mr. John Williams, of Macquarie-street, Sydney: one tub of balsams, three pots of balsams, four pots red cockscombs, one yellow cockscomb, one globe amaranthus, two pots of eggplant, two bunches grapes, four citrons, three apples (Dorsetshire red stripe), three pots orange pippin, two native squashes, eight toadback potatoes, six globe onions, water cress, sage, parsley.

No. 43. Mr. John Baptist, of the Surry Hills: Flowers—balsams—blush, purple, variegated, and scarlet; asclipias sp.; fuchsia, Brown's Prince Albert; fuchsia, conspicua arborea; fuchsia, chandlerii; cactus Akermania, erythrina camdiensis, egg plant, cyrilla pulchella, purple globe amaranth, lophospermum grandiflora, cobea scandens, hoya carnosa, Trandescantia discolor coxcomb, amaryllus belladonæ, manettia glabra (imported by Mr. C. C. Boyd, being the first time that the plant has flowered or been exhibited in the colony), coffea arabica, hop plant, hibiscus rosa sinensis, hibiscus rosa sinendis pleno, salvia splendens, rhododendron ponticum, veronica salicifolia, ferrarria pavonia, collection of dahlias, six dahlias, collection of seedlin dahlias, collection of zinnias; Fruits—Black Hambro' grapes, queen pine, citrons, pomegranate, canteleupe melon; Vegetables—cabbage—drumhead, Battersea, imperial, early York, dwarf nonpareil, and red Dutch; carrots—early horn, Altringham, and long orange; Nepaul turnip, long scarlet radish, red turnip radish, white turnip radish, heart shaped radish, young onions, artichokes, asparagus, tomatoes, white solid celery, red solid celery, Strasburgh onion, potatoe onion, lettuce drumhead, water-cress, early frame pea, blue union pea, dwarf fan pea, Windsor beans, tokay Windsor beans, French beans, Manchester blue potatoes, white kidney potatoes, squash, vegetable marrow, gourd, orange gourd, pumpkins, cucumbers, spinach, Wilmot's early rhubarb, red beet, parsnip; Collection of herbs—winter savoy, summer savoy, sweet bazil, rosemary, chamomile, wormwood, pennyroyal, marjorum, thyme, parsley, feverfew, double feverfew, fennel, balm, balm of Gilead, common balm, horehound, rue.

No. 44. Mr. Robert Lepier, of the North Shore: fifteen sorts of apples, two sorts of peaches, two Lisbon lemons.

No. 45. Mr. Michael Magill, of the Surry Hills; 60 varieties of English named dahlias in two cases, 23 varieties of seedling dahlias in one case, four sorts of cabbage, three sorts of cucumbers, one Nollcole turnip cabbage.

No. 46 Mr. Alexander Macdougall of Baulkham Hills: two lots Seville oranges.

No. 47. Mr. Thomas Baker: coral chillies, orange gourds.

No. 48 Mr. John Nobbs, of the Surry Hills: large imperial cabbage, dwarf imperial cabbage, red cabbage, horn carrot, Turkey cucumber, flat Dutch cabbage, potatoe pumpkin, crown pumpkin, salad, cabbage lettuce, collection of radishes, figs, London purple potatoe, purple skin onion.

No. 49. Mr. James Cunningham, of Sydney: one dish preserved tomatos, one dish preserved peaches, one skin preserved peaches.

No. 50. Mr. D. Stuart, of Double Bay: a collection of grapes, four pots balsams, one godetia Lindleyana, one godetia bifrons, one thumbergia aurantia, one thumbergia allata, one thumbergia allata alba, one thumbergia, a new seedling.

No. 51. Mr. J. A. Campbell: specimen of yellow beeswax.

No. 52. Mr. James Smith Norrie, of Sydney: A sample of castor oil, the produce of seed grown on the banks of the M'Leay river, expressed and purified by the exhibitor. The sample was accompanied by a description of the mode of cultivating, and other particulars respecting the tree from the nuts of which the oil was obtained.

No. 53. Mr. James Lendon, of Newtown: One sample of neatsfoot oil, and one of the same purified and colourless.

No 54. Mr. S. F. Mann: a sample of colonial made starch.

PRIZES.

Vegetables.—Judges, Messrs. Kenyon, Pye, and Bowman; Secretary, Mr. Tobin.—John Baptist, Altringham carrot, 1st class prize; John Nobbs, long red carrot, 2nd class prize; John Nobbs, red cabbage, 3rd class prize; Michael Magill, cucumbers, 2nd class prize; Henry Richards, medicinal carrot, 3rd class prize; John Nobbs, cabbage, 1st class prize; Thomas M'Culloch, kidney potatoes, 3rd class prize; Joseph Kenyon, rough white potatoes, second class prize; John Nobbs, a collection of salad, 1st class prize; John Williams, egg plant, 3rd class prize; John Nobbs, onions, 2nd class prize; Joseph Kenyon, Rio pumpkin, 2nd class prize; John Hardy, peas, 1st class prize; Felix Wilson, celery, 2nd class prize; Felix Wilson, N. turnip, 3rd class prize; Thomas M'Culloch, bush squash, 2nd class prize; Thomas Barker, pumpkin, 2nd class prize; J. Baptist, capsicums, 2nd class prize; J. Baptist, tomato, 3rd minor prize; J. Baptist, asparagus, 3rd minor prize; Felix Wilson, French beans, 2nd minor prize; T. Shepherd, silver beet, 3rd class prize; J. Baptist, rhubarb, 3rd class prize; F. Wilson, red beet, 1st class prize; J. Baptist, a collection of herbs, 2nd class prize; — Lepier, knole cole, 3rd class prize.

Fruit.—Judges: Messrs. M'Bean, Turner, and Gray. Secretary: Mr. Bibb.—R. Russell, wine grape, 1st class prize; J. Kenyon, wine grape, 2nd class prize; J. Kenyon, wine grape, 3rd class prize; D. Stewart, table grape, 1st class prize; J. Kenyon, ladies' raisin grape, 1st class prize; J. Kenyon, table grape, 2nd class prize; W. V. Thomas, queen pine-apple, 1st class prize; W. V. Thomas, queen pine-apple, 2nd class prize; Robert Russell, providence pine, 3rd class prize. Apples—A. Lindsay, Ribston pippin, 1st class prize; Joseph Kenyon, golden russet, 1st minor prize; A. Spurway, nonsuch, 2nd class prize; — Lepier, Alexander, 3rd class prize; —Lepier, Alexander, 2nd minor prize; A. Spurway, Alexander, 1st minor prize; Robert Russell, pearmain, 1st minor prize; Joseph Kenyon, pearmain, 3rd minor prize. Pears—Vince Carr, Crasanne pear, 1st class prize; Vince Carr, Maria Louisa, 2nd class prize; Joseph Kenyon, golden beurré, 1st minor prize; A. Spurway, pound pear, 1st minor prize; H. Jupp, quince, 3rd minor prize. Plums—Thomas M'Cullock, Coe's golden drop, 1st class prize; Joseph Kenyon, magnum bonum, 2nd minor prize. Sundries—Mrs. Black, figs, 3rd minor prize; Eustace Smith, peaches, 1st minor prize;—Lepier, peaches, 2nd minor prize; Isaac Mobbs, oranges, 1st class prize; Vince Carr, oranges, 2nd class prize; Alexander Spurway, Lisbon lemons, 1st class prize; —Lessier, Lisbon lemons, second class prize; Alexander Spurway, navel orange, 2nd class prize; Alexander Spurway, limes, 1st minor prize; Vince Carr, sweet lime, 2nd minor prize; D. Shepherd, strawberry guava; 1st minor prize; G. Allen, medlar, 2nd minor prize; Henry Alport, walnuts, 3rd class prize; Joseph Kenyon, almonds, 2nd minor prize; Vince Carr, shaddocks, 2nd minor prize; Vince Carr, pomegranate, 2nd minor prize; Vince Carr, almonds, 2nd minor prize; Richard Hipkiss, almonds, 2nd minor prize; Felix Wilson, Cantaloupe melon, 1st minor prize; Mrs Black, bananas, 2nd class prize; Curwen Boyd, water melon, 3rd minor prize; Vince Carr, cherrimolia or cherimoya pears, 3rd minor prize; J. Baptist, netted Cantaloupe melon, 3rd minor prize.

Flowers, &c.—Judges, Messrs. Lynn, Oliver, and Kidd; Secretary, Mr. Meyer.—G. J. Rogers, first best six dahlias, 1st class prize; Michael Magill, second best six dahlias, 2nd class prize; J. Baptist, third best six dahlias, 3rd class prize; Michael Magill, first best collection of dahlias, 2nd class prize; J. Baptist, second best collection of dahlias, 3rd class prize; Henry Richards, second best seeding dahlias, 2nd minor prize; G. J. Rogers, best seeding dahlias, 1st minor prize; J. Baptist, third best seeding dahlias, 3rd minor prize; J. Baptist, manettia glabra, 2nd class prize; J. Baptist, cobea scandens, 1st minor prize; Thomas Barker, thumbergia alato alba, 1st minor prize; T. Barker, thumbergia alato leuta, 2nd minor prize; G. J. Rogers, salvia splendens, 1st minor prize; Thomas Sheppard, a collection of China roses, 2nd minor prize; Thomas Shephard, a seedling China rose, 1st minor prize; J. Baptist, cactus Akermania, 1st minor prize; W. W. Thomas, cactus Akermania, species, 2nd minor prize; Robert Russell, cactus Akermania, species, 3rd minor prize; Robert Russell, cactus Akermania, species, 3rd minor prize; J. Baptist, rhododendron ponticum, 3rd minor prize; F. Wilson, mimosa pudica, 2nd minor prize; Henry Richards, gloxinea spenosa, 1st minor prize; Henry Richards, salvia patens, 2nd class prize; T. W. Smart, coreopsis Drummondii, 3rd minor prize; T. W. Smart, fuchsia yulii, 2nd minor prize; T. W. Smart, fuchsia, Dalstonii, 3rd class prize; J. Baptist, hibiscus rosa sinensis, 3rd minor prize; Robert Russell, Hernbergia lutea, 2nd minor prize; J. Baptist, cyrilla pulchella, 3rd minor prize; Henry Richards, pansie, 3rd minor prize; No ticket, begonia Evansiana, 1st minor prize; D. Shepherd, Godetia Lindleyana, 2nd minor prize; Robert Russell, amaryllis Josephina, 2nd minor prize; E. Pollard, Jun., balsams, 1st minor prize; T. W. Smart, balsams, 2nd minor prize; D. Shepherd, balsams, 3rd minor prize; Michael Magill, cockscomb, 3rd class prize; E. Pollard, cockscomb, 1st minor prize; G. Allen, cockscomb, 2nd minor prize; Henry Richards, gomphrena globosa, 3rd class prize; Henry Richards, aster sinensis, 1st minor prize; F. Wilson, polyanthus tuberosa, 2nd minor prize; Eustace Smith, centaurea Americana, 2nd class prize; Eustace Smith, amphreyphis intermedia, 1st minor prize; A. Lindsay, phlox, 3rd minor prize; Eustace Smith, a variety of asters, 2nd minor prize; Eustace Smith, tropœolum canariensis, 1st minor prize; J. Baptist, a collection of zinnea, 3rd minor prize; F. Wilson, collection of marigolds, 1st minor prize; F. Wilson, zinnea, 3rd minor prize; F. Wilson, African marigold, 2nd minor prize; F. Wilson, Lophosperinum grandiflorum, 2nd minor prize; F. Wilson, pavonia Tigridia, 2nd minor prize; F. Wilson, pansies, a collection, 3rd minor prize; T. W. Smart, Pentstemon Gentianoides, 2nd minor prize; J. Staff, a sunflower, 3rd class prize; J. Baptist, hops, 2nd class prize, J. Staff, millet, 3rd minor prize: J. Baptist, a bouquet, 3rd class prize.

Wine.—Colonel Gordon, with Messrs. Mathews, Brown, Mort, and Williams, had been appointed to act as judges of such colonial wines as might be forwarded for exhibition, but from some unexplained cause, only a few bottles were forwarded, and the quality of those was such that their contents was not deemed worthy of a prize.

As the Committee had reason to believe that there would have been a great number of competitors in the article of manufactured tobacco, Messrs. Brodie and Meyer had been elected judges of that article: the only samples submitted were by Mr. Walthall, through his agent, Mr. Wilkinson. A first class prize was awarded to the sample of Negrohead, and a second class prize to the sample of Cavendish.

The following prizes were also awarded:—Cooke and Staddon, for preserved fruits, a 2nd class prize; J. Cunningham, for preserved peaches, a 3rd class prize; J. Cunningham, for preserved tomatoes, a 3rd minor prize; J. Hall, dried raisins, 2nd class prize; W. N. Thomas, coffee plant, 1st class prize; R. Henderson, Thea Bohea, 1st class prize; J. S. Norrie, castor oil, 2nd class prize: J. A. Campbell, bees-wax, 1st minor prize; S. F. Mann, colonial starch, 1st minor prize.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Owen and Co., an adjourned special meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of John Jones, a special meeting; J. Rostron, £301 10s. 9d.; estate of J. West, £20 7s. 5d.; R. Campbell, jun., £291; Flower, Salting, and Co., £209 8s. 6d.; estate of Richard Jones, £4100

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Owen and Co., an adjourned special meeting, at ten o'clock

Thomas Woodhouse, a single meeting, at eleven

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Hunt, a third meeting, at half-past ten o'clock

Charles John Babb, a second meeting, at eleven

William Hipkins, an adjourned single meeting, at ten.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following schedules were filed and accepted yesterday, viz.:—

Campbell Stephens, of Pyrmont, wharfinger: Debts, £509 7s. Assets—Personal property, £107. Balance deficiency, £402 7s.—Official assignee, John Morris.

William Birmingham, of Market-street, Sydney, butcher. Debts, £57 11s. 2d. Assets—Landed property, £30; personal property, £2; outstanding debts, £15 13s. 3d. Balance deficiency, £9 19s. 11d.—Official assignee, Hutchinson Bell.

The Chief Commissioner sits at noon today to hear applications for certificates of discharge.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner:—

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Application is to be made.
Samuel Solomon	Jan. 26.	Mar. 6
John Beattie	Jan. 28.	Mar. 6
Samuel Owens	Feb. 1.	Mar. 6
J. C. Anthony Gooch	Feb. 1.	Mar. 6
Thomas Piper	Feb. 1.	Mar. 6
John Martin Davis	Feb. 3.	Mar. 6
John R. Rouse		Mar. 6
William Sharp	Dec. 26.	Mar. 13
John Jones, of Green-swamp, near Berrima		Mar 13
Joseph Taylor	Feb. 8.	Mar. 13
Joseph Fielding	Feb. 12.	Mar. 20
Alexander Thompson	Feb. 14.	Mar. 27
John Morgan	Feb. 14.	Mar. 27
John Donohue	Feb. 14.	Mar. 27
William Grace	Feb. 10.	Mar. 27
Owen M'Mahon	Feb. 19.	Mar. 27
John Warner	Feb. 24.	Mar. 27
Edward Walsh	Feb. 26.	April 3
Samuel Baylis	Feb. 26.	April 3
Thomas Thompson	Feb. 28.	April 10
Geoffrey Eggr	March 1.	April 10
John Jaggers	March 1.	April 10
John Smith	March 1.	April 10
Robert Russell	Jan. 14.	May 5

Important.—A grazier in the southern district informs us, that, in the tract of country at the junction of the Murray and Murrumbidgee, the cattle thrive to a most extraordinary degree, and that it is attributed by the graziers to a plant, the leaves of which are quite salt, and which the cattle are very fond of. Can any of our readers give us authentic information on the subject? Is it the *Mesembryanthemum equilaterale*, which is mentioned in Sir T. Mitchell's tour as being most abundant in that part of the country? We have been promised a specimen of the plant, which we shall submit to the inspection of our scientific friends, and lay the result before our readers.

Commissariat.—D. A. C. G. Smith, who has been in charge of the Commissariat Department at Norfolk Island for the last few years, has proceeded to Hobart Town, having been succeeded by D. A. C. G. Tomes.

We beg to draw attention to Mr. Fawcett's large sale of glass-ware, Britannia-metal-ware, &c, without reserve, at his sale rooms, George-street, this day. The assortment has been packed expressly for the colony, and consists of every article most in demand. The trade and others should not lose the present favorable opportunity of purchasing from a first rate selected lot. The jewellery will be put up at one o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Colonial Products.—Notwithstanding the many storms to which the district has been subject this season, and the continued rain in the early part, the fruit has been throughout, with the exception of peaches, very good. Grapes have been in many vineyards greatly injured by hail-storms and other causes, but we are pleased to hear from one grower that from about four acres of bearing vines he has sold nine tons of table grapes, and made fourteen hogsheads of wine. He informs us that his vineyard is about twelve years old, was never trenched, and that the soil is a poor sandy loam. The wine will of course be proved by time, but for the excellence of the table grapes we can vouch. The same gentleman informs us that he sent about 50 lbs. of soft shell sweet almonds this season to Sydney, but could obtain only a wholesale price of 6d. per lb.—*Maitland Mercury.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The *Australian* has called on me to concede, that, for sundry reasons given in his leading article of the 1st instant, it is more profitable for the little tenant settler to rear and fatten pigs for lard, in preference to cultivating the sheep for *tallow*, *wool*, and *mutton*.

When the arguments of the *Australian* shall convince me, I shall be glad to do so—but they must be much more cogent than any he has yet used. The view he takes is far too limited before attempting to turn the current of industry of a population into a new channel, it should first be determined as to its possible permanency—if for home consumption, and if for export, what competitors there would be in the foreign market.

First,—How can this colony ever hope to compete with the United States in the production of lard?—(The Highlands of Scotland might as well attempt to grow pine apples against the West Indies.) There the very birds of the air (as well as the wild fruit of the trees) contribute to rear the pig to the hand of the finishing fattener, for lard, with little labour or expense—a pound of powder would kill as many pigeons as would feed 1000 hogs for a week — the beech-mast-acorns, and other berries are collected by the pig himself; without the labour of man he grows from a tiny pig of 20 lbs. to the full grown hog of 200 lbs. on the spontaneous production of the soil. Would the *Australian* have our tenant settlers ply their labour to till the land in this arid climate to produce lard in competition with such fearful odds as are there provided by the *hand of nature?*

Secondly,—It is objectionable, as rearing and fattening pigs forms no connecting link with any other interest in the colony—which is an evil of the greatest and most serious magnitude, and the sooner it is remedied the better; there can be no mutual advantage betwixt the agricultural and pastoral interest, until an union is effected.

The effect of a drought would not injure the cultivator in regard to *sheep*, because he would only procure them from the grazier according to his crops: but the machinery (I would almost call it) of a pig breeder, would be utterly destroyed by a severe drought. The farmer of an arable farm in England, to maintain its productiveness, is compelled to have a certain breadth of land in turnips, and at the proper season he either buys in sheep at the fairs, or agists them to feed off his turnips from a neighbouring "marsh" grazier. It should also be recollected that sheep could eat lucerne hay, but the Editor of the *Australian* would find it difficult to fatten his pigs on it. Mr. Hall, amongst other things, speaks of chaff as food for pigs—I must confess, great as my respect is for his able expositions, generally, on all matters connected with the colony, I thought he was *chaffing* his readers a little.

I cannot accept the invite of the *Australian* and acknowledge I have fallen into an error, nor can I say that I would desire the little tenant cultivators of the colony to interpret my preference of tallow and wool as only applicable to men possessing pretty large homesteads. On the contrary, it is for the good of this very class in particular, that I deem it necessary to establish such a system of culture, such a rotation of crops as shall renovate itself through the assistance derivable from the grazier.

The main objection urged against the little farmer fattening sheep, is, that he cannot buy them, and that he is as ignorant of fattening sheep as keeping a stud of hunters—then, I say, the sooner he acquires this knowledge the better (it being evident we cannot produce lard in competition with Brother Jonathan)—and let me acquaint you that I have been instrumental in an arrangement of this kind. A very hard working man (a native of Lincolnshire), who has been on fifty acres of land until he has very near taken *heart and soul* out of it (and, during which time a family of nine children has *accumulated*), and now finds he can grow little else than straw—tis true, his family and himself (eleven souls) have had enough to eat, little clothing, other than cast garments, and for the last two years paid no rent—now what possible benefit can these eleven beings be to the colony, producing enough only for their own subsistence?

Contrast such a result with this—the two eldest boys (sixteen and fourteen years) are gone to a sheep station to serve a year as shepherds, (the eldest lad to have his shearing) and for this, the grazier has *advanced* for the payment two hundred *cast* and *barren ewes*, which are now being tended on their father's standing maize (nipping the under leaves and annual grasses) by two chubby urchins of six and eight years old. About ten acres of cole seed has been thrown in, and also a few acres of Cape barley, and ten acres of land is preparing for lucerne.—I expect these sheep will be in very prime condition by June, when their fleece will be of good length. I believe when this tenant shall have got his fifty acres into proper tilth, he will not only be able to finish off four hundred sheep yearly, fit for the boiler, but grow enough food for his own consumption, have also a small quantity of bacon, hams, eggs, poultry, butter, and honey, for market, and which latter produce should be for the mothers to clothe the little ones with. What system could tend more to improve the tenant cultivator or benefit the grazier and give wealth to the colony than this—that can be so powerful as a motive to every moral good? Tell me not of *pigs* and *potatoes*, or any other system of my native land, it almost sickens me to hear of it; 'tis the curse of Ireland; assimilating human beings to brutes, rearing a progeny amidst *pigs*, *filth*, *idleness*, and *ignorance*, to be a pest to the world.

I much fear our little tenant cultivators will become fixed in a system equally worthless, if they are to continue growing wheat, maize, and potatoes, and, *vice versa*, until the land is impoverished.

Fear of trespassing too much on your valuable space prevents my enlarging further on the subject; I will only call on the *Australian* to show to its readers what would be the result to the colonist if *every fifty acres* of arable land in the colony fattened 400 sheep, thereby giving an additional export in tallow and wool to the amount of 15s. per each sheep so fattened.

P. Q. R.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—It appears from the statement in your paper of Thursday last, that the quantity of wool exported from the colony during the past year (being the growth of 1843) only exceeded that shipped in 1843 (the growth of 1842) by the small number of 816 bales.

You are inclined to attribute this small increase to the graziers having passed over a season without breeding, and that now the increase will proceed on the same ratio as heretofore.

From all the information within my reach, I believe the effect of boiling-down will be more

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http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1518527

visible this year than last; nor do I believe there will be any increase on the clip of 1844; further, I should not be surprised to find it some few thousands less. This is rather a startling assertion, but it is not without data. Including the *Lord Auckland*, there will to this date (I collect this from your paper) have been exported 15,782 bales, and the ships now loading will, I estimate, take about that quantity more. The number of bales put on board last year, from 31st May to 31st December, was 4012; but the clip will on the whole be much earlier to market this year than last, and I believe very little will remain at the stations after this month, so that your correspondent may very shortly be able to give a close calculation of the number of bales for this year's export.

It is extremely desirable this should be known as soon as possible, because interested parties have been operating not only to *get up* freights, but to *run down* the exchange on the assumption of a very great increase of wool for shipment this season. It has at various times been said there would not be shipping sufficient to carry the wool, or money enough to pay for it. I do not mean to tax the English Banks with cherishing this notion, but it looks a little like it when they ran down the exchange to a discount of 7½ per cent.

I trust your sense of the importance of information which may in any way affect the pastoral interest, will induce you to publish it without delay, and oblige

AN OLD SETTLER.

ENGLISH EXTRACT

YOUNG IRELAND.

(From Ireland and its Rulers.)

THE evils of Young Ireland are many and numerous.

For firstly—In order that its principles should be carried, the whole British Empire should be destroyed!! It professes principles which cannot be realised without resorting to a bloody civil war. Its song, its vehement effusions, its ballads, may disturb society and foment angry passions, but assuredly they can achieve nothing further than bestowing a literature on the popular passions of the Irish lower nation.

Secondly—Its merits are chiefly personal and transient, while the evils it produces will be of a lasting character. A few generous spirits, superior to bigotry and religious fanaticism, may now utter liberal sentiments of toleration, but let a civil war arise in Ireland, and however good may be their intentions, they would be carried away by the anger and fury which would universally prevail. A couple of dozen of Munster Priests would swamp their party on its launching upon a civil war. The "living priests of the most high God," could knock to pieces all their schemes of fraternity and toleration. Once that the war whoop was raised in Ireland, the priests would be the real directors of the lower nation. "Young Ireland's" singing "be tolerant," would not be heard amidst the din of civil war.

Thirdly—Young Ireland is theoretically progressive, but practically retrograde. It affects to demonstrate the necessity of democratic government for Ireland, it speaks of "self-rule," and it does thus while raging and clamouring against civilization.

Fourthly—If it succeeded in its views, its civilization would be half Yankee—half French. It would be that, or none at all.

Lastly—If its politics are possible they are fraught with danger to the civilized world—with bloody civil war—with interminable feuds between the English and Irish throughout the numerous colonies and possessions of the British Empire—with the political destruction of the only power that spreads knowledge and civilisation far and wide. If on the other hand its politics are impossible, what endless enmity to no purpose! what impotent anger! what misery and adversity are likely to follow from the eloquent professions of principles which lead to perpetual civil war, and incessant discord!

Much of what is generally said (elsewhere) against Repeal principles is applicable to Young Ireland, but its greatest and distinctive error is in not perceiving the amount of religious fanaticism, which would be brought into action by the insurrection of an Irish democracy.

• • • •

No two things with an apparent resemblance are in reality more different than sentiment and opinion. They differ as widely as feeling does from conviction, or fancy from reason. Sentiment is vague, opinion is definite. One is transient and liable to a thousand changes—the other varies its phases only with corresponding alterations in the circumstances from which it has been evolved. One derives its birth from only a few of the mental faculties; for the production of the other all the powers of the mind are required. The first expires in eloquence and expression; the other lives in induction and ideas. Sentiment is a flower—a toy—a thing of taste—it is beautiful or loathsome; opinion is a tool—a weapon—a thing of use—it is formidable and dangerous. Sentiment is often involuntary, but opinion is a matter of will—hence its enormous power.

Thus in politics, authority built upon opinion is not endangered by the tide of sentiment any more than some castle on the sea shore is in peril from the foam and spray of the angry ocean that impotently lashes its foundations. What a quantity of sentiment was in favour of the Jacobite party, but how light made Walpole of their Highland bards, and all the angry prejudices and mournful recollections of the followers of the Stuarts! For there was much *sentiment* against the Hanoverian dynasty, but *opinion* was in its favour. So, too, in France, what a quantity of *sentiment* has been poured forth against 'the system' (as Louis Philippe and his family are called) but what can the sentiment *do*? Or look to Italy with its laws made by Austria for centuries, despite of all its glorious songs, its imprecations against foreign tyrants, and all its *sentiments* against alien sway.

And thus in Ireland the *sentiment* of all the lower nation is hostile to England, but whatever of *opinion* exists in it may be termed as favourable to English authority. If there be six centuries of tyranny to justify anti-English sentiments, there are also six centuries of victorious Imperialism to justify the persuasion that, for weal or woe, England and Ireland are bound together by indissoluble ties, and to give abundant cause for entertaining the opinion that it is vain to resist the British Power, and that it is much better to try and have a century or two of peace, social development, and popular improvement, than a dreary continuation of baffled attempts, discomfited hopes—a beggared population—a broken-hearted country.

But 'Young Ireland' prefers to remember to hope, than to observe and to reason. It likes to indulge in sentiment, and is averse from forming a cool and wary opinion.

Young Germany dreams—Young France quarrels—Young England says prayers—Young America swindles—and Young Ireland sings.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cutlery, Dish Covers, Glassware, German Silver and Britannia-metal-ware, &c.; at 1 o'clock, Jewellery.

MR. SMITH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Stock-in-trade, &c., of a Grocer.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brush-ware, Iron Boilers, Kettles, &c., Hats, Combs, Eau de Cologne, and other Merchandise.

MR. STUBBS.—At the "Black Dog," Fraser's-Lane, at 11 o'clock, the Fixtures, Household Furniture, and Effects.

MR. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, Case Gin.

MR. HEYDON.—At his Rooms, in the evening, Jewellery.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. BURR.—At the residence of Mr. J. Sparks, Parramatta, March 11, the Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. LEDSAM.—At Ahalton, near Hinton, March 18, Horse and Horned Stock, Farm, Implements, &c.

BIRTHS.

At Norfolk Island, on the 12th February, the lady of J. W. Smith, Esq., D.A.C.G., of a daughter.

At Arnold Grove, Parramatta, yesterday, 5th instant, Mrs. Edwyn Henry Statham, of a son.

MARRIED,

At St. Philip's Church, Sydney, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Cowper, Joseph, second son of Charles Herring, Esq., of the Regent's Park, London, to Emily Ann, second daughter of J. C. Potts, Esq., Fig-Tree, Lane Cove.

DIED,

Last night, at his residence, Harrington-street, Mr. George W. Craigen, compositor, aged 39 years.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie on MONDAY EVENING next, the 10th instant, at six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, 6th March. 3537

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE *WATERLILY*, John Hayle, commander, *will positively sail on Sunday morning*. For freight or passage early application is necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA.
Hobart Town Packet Office,
3516 Queen-street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE SCHOONER *I DON'T KNOW*, Thompson, master, will clear on Thursday, and sail on Friday morning. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf. 3536

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP *HYDRABAD*, 600 tons, Captain Robertson, having one-half her cargo engaged, will be despatched on or before the 20th proximo. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain;

CAMPBELL AND CO.; or
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents.

Campbell's Wharf, March 6.

Shippers by this vessel are requested to note that the lowest rate of premium of insurance is charged at Lloyd's. 3210

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with heartfelt pleasure that I beg to express my thanks for your exertions in the recent election, by which I have now the honour of being your representative in the Legislative Council. Among the peculiar features which attracted my observation during my canvass, none were more remarkable or gratifying than the many expressions of regret that I I had not come forward as a candidate at an earlier period. But for previous pledges, the majority, satisfactory as it is, would, I am persuaded from your assurances, have been much greater.

Deeply sensible as I am of the duties and responsibilities attached to the position in which your confidence has placed me, my future career will I trust prove that my constant labours and anxieties shall be directed to advance whatever may be calculated to promote, not only the immediate interest of the county which I represent, but also the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony in general.

With every good wish,
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN WILD.

Vanderville, March 1. 3488

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LAY ASSOCIATION FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Members of the Church of England are respectfully and earnestly invited to enrol themselves on the subscription list without delay, through any of the following officers of the Association—viz.:

Robert Campbell, jun., Esq., Campbell's Wharf
John Campbell, Esq., J.P., ditto
Mr. John Blackman, 489, George-street
,, Michael Metcalfe, Custom House
,, Thomas Powell, Churchwarden of St. Andrew's Church
,, Charles Kemp, *Sydney Morning Herald*
,, James Norton, solicitor, Elizabeth-street
,, Thomas S. Mort, George-street
,, John William Row, Printing Office, Bent-street
,, George Hawkes, Bank of Australia
,, Henage Finch, York-street
,, Charles Mitchell, 659, Lower George-street
,, Henry J. Hatch, Lyons-terrace
,, James Laidley, Bank of Australasia
,, John Legh Vannet, Sheriff's Office
,, Charles Appleton, Pitt-street
,, Richard Garrett, Kent-street
,, G. Armytage, Surveyor-General's Office
,, Thomas Woolley, George-street
,, James Mitchell, Commissariat Office
,, James Stirling Home, King-street
,, George Robert Hirst, Eccleston and Co., Queen's-place
,, J. A. Smith, Bank of Australasia
,, John Dillon, York-street
,, J. W. Jones, Custom House
,, W. Buchanan, Surveyor's Office, Town Hall
,, J. Betts, Glebe
,, John Wm. Gosling, Charlotte-place
,, Francis Mitchell, Darlinghurst

THE TREASURER, Mr. George Faircloth, Bank of Australasia

THE SECRETARY, Mr. Charles Lowe, at the Office of the Society, No. 479, George-street, where daily attendance is given.

The following gentlemen, not officers of the Association, have also kindly consented to receive applications for admission and subscriptions:—

Mr. Gregory, Prothonotary's Office
,, Montgomery, Commercial Reading Rooms
,, Thompson, Commercial Bank
,, Mac Roberts, Clerk of St. Philip's

As no other person at present is authorised to collect subscriptions, the Committee of Management

CAUTION

the Subscribers to the Association, and Members of the Church intending to join it, or to contribute to its funds, against making any payments, except to some one of the above-named gentlemen, until further arrangments shall be made.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES LOWE,
3487 Secretary.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having during the last five years acted as one of the consulting Surgeons to the Sydney Dispensary, and taking a deep interest in the success of the Institution as about to be re-modelled, I shall feel much pleasure in affording my services as one of the Surgeons, should you think proper to do me the honour of electing me to that appointment. In announcing that I have no intention of soliciting, either directly or indirectly, a single vote, I deem it right to remark, that I refrain from doing so solely from the conviction, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of the poor and destitute, no motives of personal consideration should be brought to bear upon the choice of the electors.

Of my professional capacity it does not become me to speak, and I must rely, therefore, for your opinion of my competency on the testimony which you have had within your own power during the six years that I have practised my profession in this colony.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR A'BECKETT.

351, Castlereagh-street,
March 5. 3533

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Between Andrew Lenehan, plaintiff, and David Poole, defendant.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Honorable Court, at the suit of the abovenamed Andrew Lenehan, against the abovenamed David Poole, to recover the sum of twenty-four pounds two shillings and two-pence, for goods sold and delivered by the said Andrew Lenehan to the said David Poole, and for work done and performed by the said Andrew Lenehan for the said David Poole, at his request; and, it being alleged that the said David Poole does not reside within the colony of New South Wales or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the nineteenth day of March now instant, wherein Ralph Mansfield, John Lewis Spencer: Messrs. Robert How, John Walker, Andrew Blowers Smith, and William Dawes, Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. Hughes and Hosking; Ann Pearce, of Pitt-street, Sydney, and —— Bruce, of Chippendale, are garnishees: Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action, the said David Poole, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Act, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to acions against persons absent from the colony, and against persons sued as joint contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved. Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1845.

GEORGE ROBERT NICHOLS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
3501 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THO. BRAIDWOOD WILSON, ESQ.

ALL persons having claims on this Estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned, at Braidwood, or at the office of Mr. James Norton, Sydney.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
Executor.
February 28. 3287

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM SIMS BELL.

ALL Parties having claims on the above Estate, are requested forthwith to furnish particulars of the same to the undersigned.

EDWARD KNOX,
397, Pitt-street.
Sydney, March 3. 3212

MISSING, from the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW for October. The gentleman who has it will please return it. 3500

LOST, from the Diamond Swamp, Bathurst, a dark-bay MARE, 5 years old, with black points, branded on the near shoulder with J, off side R & D in diamond. Any person producing the said mare will receive Two Pounds reward; and if stolen, the sum of Three Pounds will be given, on conviction of the parties, by applying to Mr. Thomas Milton, at the Round Swamp, Mudgee Road; or to Mr. Morris Hayes, Butcher, Bathurst. 3497

FIVE POUNDS REWARD

STOLEN, from my Farm, Emu Plains, on or about the 4th February, 1845, a chestnut Filly, rising three years old, branded ZW on the near shoulder. Five Pounds reward will be paid on conviction of the guilty parties. Any person detaining the same after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

Z. T. WILCOX,
3496 246, Pitt-street.

☞ TO-NIGHT!!!

SIMMONS'S SALOON,

COMMENCE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

A VARIETY OF AMUSEMENTS
Selections from the "At Home"
Songs—Comic, Sentimental, and Extemporaneous
Negro Melodies and Grimaces!
Recitations and Readings, and
A Miscellaneous Fund of Entertainment!!!
No charge for admission. 3526

EVENING SALES.

REDUCTION OF COMMISSION.

MR. W. G. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint his patrons that he has

REDUCED HIS COMMISSION FOR EVENING SALES

from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound, free of all other charges

His object in doing this is to induce merchants and others to send in goods to be sold in small quantities, so that tradesmen, dealers, &c., may attend in the evening and purchase, instead of being obliged to waste their time and neglect their business by attending the day sales.

Account sales rendered the morning following, at eleven o'clock, with the cash.

Pitt-street. 3545

COMMISSION SALE ROOMS,
490, GEORGE-STREET,
NEAR HUNTER-STREET.

JOHN G. COHEN,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

HAVING completed all his arrangements at his new premises, informs his constituents, and the public generally, that he undertakes for sale by private contract every description of merchandise, produce, &c. His private SALE ROOM is replete with every arrangement—his extensive stores and cellars capable of stowing any quantity of goods.

No charge for storage.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES—
Sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
London-bottled port and sherry
London bottled porter and ale
Two hundred boxes black tea
Rums, &c.
Negrohead and colonial tobacco
Woolpacks and three-bushel bags
Casks assorted glassware
Six cases French silk and satin bonnets
An assortment of slops and drapery, and other goods. 3528

CASH.

THE highest price given for second-hand Clothes, Books, Linen, Jewellery, and miscellaneous property, by

R. M. LINDSAY,

Vine Cottage, Kent-street, north of Erskine-street.

N.B.—Parties attended at their own residences by addressing a note as above. 3496

DAGUERREOTYPE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that in consequence of the time having expired (as agreed), that the instrument and every requisite in working condition, with full instruction for taking the much esteemed portraits is again for sale, offering to any person possessing from £20 to £40 an opportunity of realizing a little fortune. For further particulars apply No. 9, Bridge-street. 3502

MAIZE! MAIZE!! MAIZE!!!

FOR SALE, at the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, bottom of Market-street, a small shipment of Maize, now landing from the Hunter River: to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the rate of 1s. 9d. per bushel. 3532

JOSEPH VICKERY begs to return thanks to his customers, friends, and the public generally, for the kind and liberal support which he has received at their hands during the eleven years that he has been in business in Sydney; and begs to inform them that he has just received a fresh assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOGS,

of DAVIES and SONS, and other makers, suitable for the present season of the year, which he is determined to sell at a very small profit; but he does not profess to sell at 50 per cent. under any other shoe maker in Sydney, as a dealer has done of late, as it is impossible for any person to do it unless it is damaged goods, purchased at auctions, and condemned by master tradesmen; and he cautions the public not to be GULLED by such advertisements, but by calling at the

OLD ESTABLISHED ADELAIDE HOUSE, the public may obtain a good article at a low price, which J. V. feels sure will give general satisfaction.

A large stock of colonial made boots and shoes of all descriptions always on hand, and a quantity of STOCKMEN'S BOOTS, colonial made, warranted the best in the colony, to be sold cheap.

Address—
Adelaide House, No. 367, George-street,
3206 Exactly opposite the Market Fountain.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO FAMILIES AND SETTLERS.

THE cheapest shop in the colony for Boots and Shoes is at I. M. Illidge's, George-street, next door to Mr. Iredale's, opposite the Market. 3490

NOTICE.

POSITIVE CLEARING OFF OF DRAPERY AND HABERDASHERY.

T. ASPINWALL, of 91, King-street, having completed stock-taking, and reduced the same considerably under the present market prices, invites the attention of the public to the undermentioned list of goods now on sale:—

Dress Silks, in variety of colours, from 21d. per yard
Gros de Naples, rich shades, for 2s. 3d. per yard
10-4 Linen Sheetings at 2s. per yard
Ladies' White Cotton and Silk Hosiery
Children's Cotton and Silk Hosiery
Men's Lambs-wool Shirts and Hosiery
Ladies' French and Coutille Stays
Infants' long and short Robes
Infants' embroidered Hoods and Bonnets
Gauze Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and bordered Shawls
Crapes and coloured Aerophanes
French Flowers and Feathers
Rich coloured Silk Velvets
Cambric Prints and De Laine Dresses
Gentlemen's white and regatta Shirts
Gentlemen's Cotton, Buckskin, and India-rubber Braces.

N.B. The premises being let, this stock must be sold off by the 25th March instant. 3523

AMERICAN NEGROHEAD TOBACCO and SPERM CANDLES, for Sale by

S. WILKINSON, Jun.
3509 Macquarie-place.

TOBACCO!

SETTLERS REQUIRING SUPPLIES would do well to inspect the Stock of NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO, also Colonial Tobacco, and Tobacco Pipes, at

DIXON'S,
WHOLESALE AND SHIPPING TOBACCONIST,
George-street, opposite Jamison-street. 3524

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR BLACK TEAS. Apply at the office of

A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
March 5. 3504

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

THE undersigned has left about three tons of Flax for sale.

HENRY FERRIS,
103, York-street.
Sydney, March 5. 3543

VIRGIN HONEY.

A SMALL quantity of Nest Honey, in jars of 2 and 3 lbs. each.

S. ELLIOTT,
3514 Charlotte-place.

GENUINE,

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Hunt's port, warranted at 1s 4d. per bottle
London bottled port, at 1s. 4d. per bottle
London bottled port, at 1s. per bottle
Wardell's sherry, at 1s. 4d. per bottle
Pale London bottled, at 1s. 4d. per bottle
Pale table sherry, at 1s. per bottle
Orange wine, at 1s. per bottle
Splendid ale, silvered corks, at 9d. per bottle.
All in one dozen cases: the cash returned if not approved of.

ALSO:
Cooper's hats, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d each
Carpet bags, 12s. 6d. each
Reeves' superfine water colours, 6s., 10s., 15s. per box
Drawing pencils, 6d. per dozen
Double elephant tracing paper, 1s. per sheet
Carmine saucers
Bottling wax, 4d. per lb.
Warren's blacking, half London price
Bell's congreves, 4s. 6d per gross
Jars of pickled salmon, 4s. per jar
Tins of herrings (bloaters), 4s. per tin
Umbrellas, 3s. each
Fine white waistcoats, 3s. each
Cut wine glasses, 4s. 6d. per dozen
German-silver table spoons, forks, &c., Queen's pattern
Glass shades for clocks, 10s. each
Tea, 30 lbs. in each box, 25s. each
Merinoes, 1s. 3d. per yard
Trousers, various
Furniture
A light carriage and harness, £20
Ledgers and account books in great variety
Quills, 2s. 6d. per hundred
Shoemakers' tips, 1s. per gross
Bedroom chairs, 7s. 6d each
Cigars, remarkably good, 30s. per thousand
Ink, 2s 6d. per dozen
Slops, various
And a variety of other goods equally cheap

W. G. MOORE,
3542 Agent and Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

WARREN,
30, STRAND.

A SMALL LOT OF WARREN'S LIQUID BLACKING, just received, will be sold as under—
Quarts (or 1s. 6d. size), 11s. per dozen
Pints (or 1s size), 7s. per dozen
Half-pints (or 6d. size). 3s. 9d. per dozen.

BY RETAIL.
Quart bottles, 1s. each
Pints, 8d. ,,
Half-pints, 4d. ,,

S. ELLIOTT,
3515 Charlotte-place.

BOARD AND LODGINGS.

ONE or two Gentlemen of quiet and retired habits may be accommodated with the above, in a most central situation: terms moderate. Enquire at 16, Jamison-street. 3534

TO LET, with immediate possession, two Houses (with Shops), centrally situated; with yards, wells of water, and other conveniences. Apply at E. Gold's, No. 182, Pitt-street, near Park-street. 3493

WANTED to borrow, at 10 per cent., £350 upon ample country security, consisting of an Inn, out-buildings, &c. Apply to

ROBERT JOHNSON,
3211 Solicitor, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GOVERNESS WANTED

WANTED, in a respectable family in the country, a governess capable of teaching music, and the several branches of a good English education. A middle aged lady would be preferred. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to L. M., *Sydney Morning Herald* Office.

March 5. 3492

WANT Situations, a Man and his Wife, without incumbrance, both English—the man as gardener or coachman, the female as needlewoman or housekeeper—together or separate The female is capable of any situation. Apply (by letter, post-paid) to Y. Z., *Herald* Office. 3485

WANTED, by a married couple without incumbrance, Situations, the man as in-door Servant, and his wife as Cook or Housemaid. Most satisfactory references can be given, and no objection to town or country. Apply to Q. L., *Herald* Office. 3498

WANTED,—Two active Men: one to follow a horse and cart, the other to make himself generally useful. Apply to Hogan and Carahar, Gloucester-street. 3535

WANTED, a general house servant for a small family. Apply between the hours of nine and ten, at Ray and Glaister's Jamison-lane.

March 5. 3505

SERVANTS WANTED.

A MAN and his WIFE, as general servants. The man will be required to milk, and attend to a horse. Apply to Mrs Ebsworth, Miller's Point. 3508

WANTED, a Woman, as general servant, to attend on a gentleman and lady. She must have certificates of character. Apply at Colne House, Prince street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 3517

WANTED, a Man Servant. Apply at the office of

A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
March 5. 3513

WANTED, a man to pull a boat, and occasionally to work in a garden. Apply to A. B. C., *Herald* Office. 3518

BOY WANTED.

WANTED, a Stout Lad (to go into the country), about fourteen years of age; he is to mind a few quiet milkers, and help to milk; he will be well treated if well behaved. Apply to

MR. HENRY FERRIS,
103, York-street.
Sydney, March 5. 3543

WANTED, a MAN COOK, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the most unexceptionable reference: one who can manage horses would be preferred. Apply to Mr. John Rickards, draper, near the Post Office. 3529

WANTED, in a Family where a Kitchen Maid is kept, and liberal wages given, a Cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply to

W. A. COLMAN,
3531 (late Tegg), George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN PACKAGES GLASSWARE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, 6TH MARCH,
At half-past ten o'clock, precisely,

Ten packages Glassware, consisting of—Best half-pint tumbers, T. B wines, star half-pint tumblers cut and fluted, decanters cut fluter and splits, celery glasses, scalloped custards, green finger cups, green clarets, best champagnes, best cut salts, Wellington star tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale 3398

SIX PACKAGES BRITANNIA-METAL WARE, CUTLERY, GERMAN-SILVER WARE, &c., &c., &c.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 6TH MARCH,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Six packages consisting of—
Britannia-metal tea-pots, peppers, mustards, creams, salts, table, tea, and dessert spoons, German-silver tea spoons, sugar tongs, dessert and table-spoons, table forks and spoons; bronze, magnum bonum, and other steel pens, and penholders; razors, sets of table cutlery, white and black handled; cedar pencils, shawl-pins, glass beads, necklaces, negligees, &c., &c.; small-tooth combs, side combs, pocket and dressing combs, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. 3399

FASHIONABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 6TH MARCH,
At one o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned articles of Jewellery the property of a gentleman leaving the colony—
One horizontal gold hunting watch, jewelled in four holes, by an eminent maker
One silver patent lever watch, jewelled in eight holes
One lady's fine gold ring, set in turquoise
One ditto ditto ditto pearls and emeralds
One ditto fine gold brooch
One ditto ditto ditto set in pearls
One gentleman's fine gold ring (brilliants)
One brequet chain
One rich chased silver pencil case.

Terms at Sale. 2453

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, GLASS, ELEGANT DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES, &c., &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from James Macready, Esq., (who is about to proceed to London per first vessel), to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 4, Bligh-street, on

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including—
Hair seated couches, dining tables, chairs, cheffoniers, carpets, druggets, China matting, iron bedsteads and bedding, with every requisite for a genteel family.

ALSO,
A SPLENDID CHINA DINNER SERVICE, supposed to be the handsomest in the colony.
AN INDIAN CHINA DESSERT SERVICE
Elegant and richly chased Silver Cruet Stand
Double-barrelled Gun
Violin, 100 years old, a fine-toned instrument
With all the kitchen utensils, and everything necessary for comfort and convenience.

Terms, Cash.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen will be admitted to view the Furniture at eight o'clock and after on Friday morning. 3519

BLOCK TIN AND PATENT RAISED DISH COVERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales.

THIS DAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Two casks block tin and patent raised dish covers, in sets.

Terms, cash. 3538

CASE GIN.

MR. SALAMON will sell, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 6TH INSTANT,

The following quantity of Geneva, in half-cases, ex *Charlotte*, viz:—
551-560, 1071-1090, 1171-1180, 1221-1240—
Twelve certificates, containing sixty half-cases, which will be sold in conformity with the Bondkeeper's notice of the 1st instant, unless previous arrangements be made, in extinguishment of rent and other charges thereon. 3499

IN THE ESTATE OF L. POTTS & CO.

(By order of the Trustees.)

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

SATURDAY NEXT, 8TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock,

All the uncollected BOOK DEBTS belonging to the above Estate; particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

Terms—Cash. 3526

GLASSWARE, BUTTER, SHERRY, PORT, DAMAGED BLANKETS.

TO GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 7TH MARCH,
at eleven o'clock precisely,

Fourteen casks assorted glassware
One cask lamp glasses
Six casks butter
Twelve casks sherry, three dozen each
Twelve casks port, three dozen each
Twenty cases gin
One bale damaged blankets.

Terms at sale. 3527

BOOTS AND SHOES, SCISSORS, PENKNIVES, WRITING DESKS, CARPET BAGS, AND FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY, THE 7TH MARCH,
At Eleven o'clock,

10 Cases assorted shoes and boots
1 Case scissors, on cards, very superior
1 Case penknives, ivory, pearl, and other handles
1 Case of portable writing desks
1 Case of carpet bags

ALSO,
A variety of household furniture.

Terms at sale. 3521

SHARES IN THE UNION BANK AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

MONDAY, THE 10TH MARCH,
At eleven o'clock,

Forty-nine Shares in the Commercial Bank, £50 paid up on each share
Thirty-three Shares in the Union Bank, £25 paid up on each share.

Terms:—
Ten per cent deposit; the remainder in bills at three months date from day of sale, bearing six per cent. per annum; the shares to be held as security until the bills are paid. 3522

GROCERIES AND PERFUMERY.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH AND CO., NEXT THE POST OFFICE,

ON FRIDAY, THE 7th INSTANT,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

GROCERIES, &c.
One case pearl barley
Two ditto groats, in tins
Two ditto oatmeal
One ditto arrowroot
Two ditto patent chocolate, in tins
One ditto olives
One ditto olive oil
Two ditto curry powder
Two ditto capers
Four ditto pint and quart pickles
One ditto anchovies and cayenne pepper
Two ditto anchovy hare and rabbit paste
One ditto mustard
One ditto bottled fruits
Three barrels valentia almonds
Two cases raspberry vinegar
Three ditto anchovy, Reading's, and other sauces
Two bags neutral salts
One case essence of rennet
One ditto Charles's pink powders
Twelve ditto pipes
Two casks ink
One case brushes, stumps, and blocks
Ten bundles broom handles
One cask lime juice

PERFUMERY, &c.
Four chests perfumery, in drawers, assorted
Four ditto eau de Cologne, in ditto
Two ditto lavender water
Two cases fancy soaps
One ditto bears' grease
One ditto marking ink
Two ditto Seidlitz powders
One ditto peppermint lozenges
Two casks carbonate of magnesia
Four ditto carbonate of soda
One case night lights
One ditto Bell's congreves
Two cases perfumery, assorted, in great variety, consisting of hair oils, soaps, tooth powder, smelling salts, court plaster, diamond cement, salts lemon, &c.

Terms at sale. 3539

WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, in the yard at the rear of his Rooms, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,

16 Bales Wool } Washed fleece
8 ,, ,, }
500 Sheep Skins, more or less.

Terms, cash. 3540

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF KENNETH MUNRO,

Of Sutton Forest, near Berrima,

1010 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

WITH EXCELLENT STATION.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH,
At Twelve o'clock,

The following lot of sheep, now running near Mr. Hillas's stations, near Berrima:—
600 Ewes, 2 to 3 years old
100 Ewes, 1½ to 2 ditto
200 Wethers, 3 years old
100 Wethers, 1½ to 2 years old
10 Rams.

1010 head.

The above sheep are warranted perfectly sound, and are of excellent breed.

The purchaser will have the option of retaining the run on which they are now depasturing; or the party at present in charge of them will, if required, keep them on terms.

By order of the Official Assignee.

No Reserve—Terms, Cash. 3541

TOWNEND'S HATS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

S 125—A box containing 48 Men's Hats,
W good quality, Townend's make.

Terms—Cash. 3520

GOLD WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

MR. J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction,

THIS EVENING,

On account of whom it may concern,

Three gold watches
One gold chain
Three diamond rings
One diamond brooch
Sixteen collections of native insects, in bell glasses
Bythewood's Conveyancing, 11 vols., half bound, calf
And a variety of jewellery and sundries.

Terms—Cash. 3530

TO-MORROW,

THE GREAT SALE!!!

FURTHER & FINAL PARTICULARS OF

THE LONDON TAVERN,

GEORGE STREET,

The Property of Mr. Councillor Wilkie, for sale by Public Auction, FRIDAY, 7th MARCH, 1845, at the Mart, King-street, at Twelve o'clock,

BY MR. STUBBS,

as detailed on the Plan.

THE AREA of the property is described as embracing 42 ft. by 162 ft., the whole street frontage being protected by a lofty verandah, flush from the curb to the bar door. The pavement is laid with the best picked Scotch granite, impervious to weather, no doubt, for "these hundred years to come."

THE BAR—13-3 x 14,

Is conveniently roomy,—fitted up with circular counter and patent double-power engine fountains (of the latest improvements. Every invention requisite to promote the dispatch, extent, or rush of business, has been taken to account in the completion of this department, regardless of value or expense.

THE TAPROOM—14 x 9-3

with every suitable accommodation and furnishing, is at the side of the Bar-room, whilst

A PARLOUR—13-9 x 9-6

which may be termed a bettermost apartment, with sofa, &c., a kind of "Consulting Room" on "References," by day—and "Club Meetings" in the evening. Of course—never has been known to have any "room to spare."

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL ROOM, OR TRAVELLER'S HALL

is at the end of the Lobby (or long passage) having a side door in the carriage way from George-street. This is the splendid "NEW ROOM"—just finished off under the appropriations and sociabilities of a modern Salon style, with "Files of the Press," "Magazines," and the ever spirited "Punch," &c.

THE FAMILY PARLOUR—13-9 x 13-3,

Purposedly opens with full view of the Bar Room, having at the back

THE NEATEST KITCHEN

In the world.

THE DRY STORE, OR WINE AND SPIRIT ROOM—13 x 12-6,

Is at the back of the Commercial Room, and has every convenience for bottling, &c.

AN IMMENSE BEER CELLERAGE, OR IMPORT VAULT PREMISES, 23 x 12-6

Is immediately opposite the above, and is planned out for 150 hogsheads at any time. Conduits and pipes are laid on from thence to supply the fountains at the bar, and "slake the thirsty soul."

A 5-STALL STABLE, 28-9 x 12-6

Adjoins these premises, and is roomy enough for 10 horses.

• These buildings (the whole) be it noted, are all "close drained," and rendered free from all impurity,—or superfluity of nuisance from waste water, or "otherwise."

THE YARD

is spacious and convenient for all purposes required for extensive country connexion, and has its proper carriage entrance, *via* George-street. Next comes

THE BAKERY

which is at the far end of the premises, and is fitted up with 3 ovens. It is in vain to speak enough of this building, seeing can only do it justice. It is on a foundation of 10 feet ashler—is of immense height, and substantially built throughout. Every one knows it.

ABOVE IT,

Is, of the same dimensions, a floor of 1½ inch deal, in every way adaped for a

WOOL OR OTHER WAREHOUSE.

ADJOINING IS

THE BREAD STORE, 22-6 x 11-9,
With bakery, office, and boiler.

OF THE HOUSE AND UPPER ROOMS.

The stair-case is quite newly built (as indeed are the greater part of the premises), and leads directly from the parlour to a splendid room up stairs facing George-street, with French door opening to a spacious balcony. From this is extensively commanded various panoramic views of the Pyrmont side, its scattered villas or wharf properties, the Blue Hills in the distance, the Glebe, the harbour, shipping, &c.

Four light and very airy bed-rooms complete the domestic comforts of this suite.

Observe—One most important fact concerns this property, which is best understood by the plan, namely—"*that the wall which divides it from Mr. Holt's is 14 inch bricked,*" so as to leave room and foundation for any number of bed-rooms the proprietor might wish to add over.

The other important advantages can be seen—have been so—and may be now—by "*every man*" in Sydney, whether a capitalist or not.

TERMS.

To the respectable innkeeper or tradesman who wishes to conduct the business 'under his own hands'—he cannot buy the tavern too dear, as £2000 of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property for an indefinite period.

FOR THE RESIDUE,
One-third cash on the fall of the hammer,
One-third by bill, at four months,
One-third by bill at eight months,
During which time he has his £100 to £200 per week coming in, out of the till, to meet the bills at maturity.

☞ TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

UNRESERVED SALE OF 4000 VOLS. BOOKS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. W. Jones, Bookseller, &c., Brickfield-hill, opposite Liverpool-street, on

MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 10,
At half-past 6 o'clock precisely,

Upwards of 4000 volumes of the best selected Works in the Colony, standard and novel, amongst which will be found—
Ten Thousand a Year
Boz's Works, complete
Chalmers' Works
Tower of London
Picture Gallery
Platonis Opera
Last Days of Pompeii
Novelist Library
Scenes in Paris
Mrs. Ellis's Works
Valentine Vox
Sam Slick's Works
Hinton's America
Poor Jack.

The whole of the Books are firmly bound, and in good order, and offer an opportunity rarely to be met with to persons forming libraries. The whole will be on view two days previous to the sale. Catalogues can be had from Mr. Jones, or at the Auctioneer's Rooms, late the Bank of Australia. 3555

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

(From the Times, October 15.)

THIS ceremony, which had been mentioned for various periods, was at length fixed upon for September the 28th. In anticipation of this event great numbers gathered together in Stockholm, and the old-fashioned streets of this very striking capital wore an aspect of busy liveliness, to which the numerous members of the Diet, now sitting, also contributed. For several days the weather had been changeable; heavy rain fell during the day and night of the 27th, and the gloomy rainy morning of the 28th brought disappointment to crowds of expectant subjects. According to the ancient observance of Swedish coronations, the Royal procession from the Palace to the Cathedral was to have been performed on foot, and thus opportunity afforded for gratifying the greater part of the inhabitants with a most stately and interesting sight. Platforms were therefore erected, and windows let for the occasion, but the state of the weather precluding this part of the ceremony, it was officially announced, early in the morning, that the procession would go in carriages, and that pecuniary losses in consequence would be reimbursed from the Royal purse. The church, which is a plain, old Gothic edifice, was well adapted for a ceremony which rested more on a devotional simplicity and stately antiquity than on any display of pomp and power. The internal arrangement was the following:—About half way down the middle aisle, advancing towards the altar, were raised two thrones against two opposite pillars, the King's on the left as you entered, the Queen's on the right, both exactly similar, with gorgeous canopies terminating at a considerable height in the richly gilt architectural decorations of the pillars. Further on, nearer the altar, and in the centre of the aisle, was an elevation of several steps, on which, beneath a tent-like canopy of great weight and splendour suspended from the roof, stood the curious and ancient silver chair, taken from the city of Prague during the 30 years' war, and since used in the coronation of the Swedish kings. This chair faced the great altar, and before it stood a small temporary altar and the Bible. On each side of the two thrones were arranged seats; on that of the King for the young Princes and the chief officers of state, on that of the Queen for their ladies and the ladies of the Court. Above the King's throne, and on each side of the pillar, were suspended temporary galleries for the *corps diplomatique*; on the Queen's side the same for the privileged ranks of presented ladies; the whole side, galleries, and platform, up to the great altar, being covered with purple cloth embroidered with the crown. On right and left, on sloping benches which reached from half way up the wall of the church to the foot of the platform, were arranged the seats for the *Rekets Stünder*, or four estates of the realm; the nobles and the clergy on the left, the burghers and the peasants on the right; the rest of the church was fitted up for the reception of indiscriminate spectators, for whom tickets had been distributed. By as early as eight o'clock, the entrances, north and south, which had been allotted to the latter mentioned class of visitors, were besieged, and by nine o'clock the body of the church was densely filled. Now entered the body of the nobles, the Riks Marshal at their head, in the uniform of the Swedish nobility—plain blue, with gold epaulettes—interspersed with numerous uniforms; then followed the clergy, in plain black gowns, led by the archbishop and bishops, in rich mitres, copes, and mantles, the Swedish Church having retained more of the outward attire of the Roman Church than any other reformed establishment; next entered the burghers, in plain official uniform; and, lastly, the heavy-treading peasants, looking, with few exceptions, like English labourers in their Sunday best. To these succeeded, in somewhat indiscriminate procession, the Order of the Seraphin, the Order of the Sword, the Order of the North Star, and the Order of Gustavus Vasa, all in gorgeous, picturesque, or fantastic dresses. Then the *bureaucratie* of Sweden, a large body of Crown officials, intermingled with officers of the Crown Prince's staff, of his late Majesty's staff, the bearers of the banners of the kingdom, of the Banner of Norway, of the Banner of the Sword, Heralds-at-Arms, and other officials, too numerous to be specified.

By ten o'clock the gallery of the ladies filled up gradually with graceful figures, all in white, the etiquette colour for the occasion. Next the *corps diplomatique*, in every variety of gorgeous costume and uniform, took their places opposite. Soon after the youngest Prince and Princess, an interesting boy and girl of 12 and 14, entered an enclosed seat on the right of the Queen's throne, and looked as curious and impatient as the rest, while masters of the ceremonies, marshals, chamberlains, heralds, and pages, showed signs of the greatest excitement, hurrying backwards and forwards, all in urgent haste, though apparently none knowing what to do. By this time every one was on the tiptoe of expectation; eyes were turned and necks were stretched, and the least noise and bustle in the direction whence the procession was expected, of which there was plenty, sent a movement of impatient expectation through the crowd. By eleven o'clock, however, symptoms of arrival began to increase; a band of military music entered the church, the organ struck up the anthem for the occasion, a body of heralds advanced, followed by various civil and military officers; next the great officers of the Crown, bearing the various insignia of Royalty, in rich ermine and velvet robed, supported by gentlemen ushers; and then the King, a stately and dignified figure in Prince's coronet and robe, supported on the one hand by the Norwegian Minister of State, his robe upborne by the Lord High Chamberlain of Sweden and other dignitaries. Immediately behind his Majesty followed his three youthful sons, Prince Charles, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Gustaf, Duke of Upland, and Prince Oscar, Prince of East Gothland, all in coronet and mantle, duly supported. His Majesty advanced slowly up the aisle, and took his seat with great solemnity upon the throne, the whole church rising with deep obeisance, the Crown Prince and Prince Oscar seating themselves on the King's right hand, Prince Gustaf on the left. A short but stately pause now ensued, to give time for the Queen's procession to enter, during which His Majesty, observing that the youngest Prince and the Princess, in ignorance of their prerogative, were also standing like the rest of the spectators, motioned to them to be seated.

The Queen's procession now advanced in the same order, Her Majesty's officers of state carrying the robe, the sceptre, the ball and the crown, preceded the Queen, who entered in a Princess's robe and coronet, supported on either hand by Count de Geer and Count Lowenhjelm; the robe supported by three Maids of Honour on each side, and at the end by the First Lady of the Bedchamber. The King rose from his throne as the Queen approached, and Her Majesty stopping before him made a deep obeisance, and then seated herself on the throne opposite. The Maids of Honour, after adjusting the Queen's robe, retired with sweeping trains to seats on her left hand, and the ladies of the officers of state, their trains supported by gentlemen, passing between the thrones with reverential obeisance, seated themselves on her right. Among the latter, the Countess Bjornstjerna, the Lady of the Swedish Ambassador to this Court, was conspicuous by the gracefulness of her curtesy.

The King and the Queen now fell on their knees upon a *priedieu* chair which stood before each throne, and offered up their devotions in silence for some minutes, after which the *priedieu* chairs were removed. The officers of state then deposited the insignia upon the altar, and took their places on opposite sides. The scene was now very striking, the two Royal personages on opposite thrones, the three graceful young princes with their coronetted brows, the uniforms, costumes, banners, canopies, all recalling some stately description from Shakespeare, or gorgeous scene by Retsch. The beauty of the scene was also greatly enhanced by the great personal attraction of the royal party. His Majesty is strikingly handsome, with marked features, clear brown complexion, dark eyes, and black hair and moustaches, a truly French physiognomy. The Queen is distinguished by the height and grace of her figure, and a countenance of great sweetness and dignity. The Crown Prince is a tall youth, of 18 years of age, with manhood's mark just lining his upper lip; the two others of 17 and 15, tall, slender, boyish figures, with blooming cheeks, curling hair, and open expressions, altogether as handsome lads as any rank, or any nation, could display.

Service now began from the altar, conducted by the Archbishop and two Bishops, in the usual form of the Swedish liturgy, and accompanied at intervals with the organ and choir. Then the Bishop of Westeraa mounted the pulpit, which stood towards the right of the King's throne, and gave out, by His Majesty's special choice, the following text:—"Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in thee to set thee on his throne, to be King for the Lord thy God; because thy God loved Israel to establish them for ever, therefore made he thee king over them to do judgment and justice," II Chronicles, 9th chapter, 8th verse. Their Majesties observed the most devotional attention to the service and sermon, part of which was separately addressed in exhortation to each. After the sermon, the Litany was read from the same pulpit, the choir accompanying, the concluding "Amen" of which was the signal for the coronation ceremonial to begin.

The King rose, attended by his chief officers, and followed by the banners of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and mounting the raised platform seated himself on the silver throne. His Majesty then took off his coronet with his own hands, and was also disrobed of his purple mantle, remaining for a few seconds bareheaded, in his tight-fitting Spanish dress. Then the Archbishop and Freiherr Palmstjerna, bringing the Royal crimson robe from the altar, placed it on His Majesty's shoulders, and the King falling on his knees before the small altar, the Archbishop read a part of the 1st chapter of St. John, the choir accompanying. The King still kneeling, the Minister of Justice read the coronation oath, His Majesty repeating it in loud and distinct tones, holding three fingers upon the Bible. Then opening his vest, the Archbishop anointed him on the breast, then on the forehead and wrists, accompanying the act with the form of prayer appointed for the occasion. This done, the King rose and resumed his place on the silver throne, when the Archbishop, assisted by the Minister of Justice, Freiherr Gyllenhaal, bringing the Royal crown from the altar, placed it, with appropriate prayers, on his Majesty's head. As the gorgeous and beautiful antique crown touched the Monarch's sable locks, a rocket shot hissing past the great altar window, and a burst of artillery, and the roar of thousands of voices without, followed the signal, and for a minute overpowered all other sounds and occasioned a suspension in the ceremony. In appointed order, and with solemn exhortations from the Archbishop, now followed Freiherr Ihre with the sceptre, Baron Löfvenskjold with the ball, Count Bjornstjerna with the key, and Count Piper with the sword. The Riks Marshall then gave a signal to the Riks Herald, who advancing to the front of the platform struck his baton to the ground and cried with a loud voice, "Now is Oscar I. crowned King of Sweden and Norway, and of the surrounding provinces, he and no other;"—this last quaint sentence being the ancient Swedish *formula*. These words were no sooner uttered than the trumpet blew a shrill clang, the organ pealed, the choir rung, and "*Lefe Koning Oscar den Förste*," "Live King Oscar I.," resounded through the building.

His Majesty now rose from the silver throne; the heavy robe of state was disengaged from the silver ornaments on which it had rested, and borne in sweeping folds behind him; and with crown on head and sceptre and ball in hand, the King of Sweden and Norway descended the steps, the heralds lowered their batons, every form bent before him, and the Queen rose and bowed low as His Majesty seated himself on the opposite throne. The Archbishop, followed by the Bishops, now advanced before the King, repeated a short prayer, and then raising his venerable hands with apostolic fervour, pronounced a solemn blessing on the Monarch's head.

The Queen's turn was now come, and rising with great dignity, she gave a hand to Counts de Geer and Lowenjelm, and attended by her maids of honour took her seat in the silver chair. The same order of ceremony then took place towards Her Majesty—coronet and mantle were laid aside, and the Royal crimson robe placed on her shoulders. Then the graceful crown of Queen consort was brought from the altar and placed on her head, amidst the discharge of cannon and acclamations of the people as before. The rest of the ceremony, the investiture with the sceptre and ball, followed as before, and what Her Majesty's coronation lost in pomp it gained in beauty, for the lovely Maids of Honour, with their slender waists and long trains, clustered round the Queen like graceful long-winged likellas round some gorgeous flower; and it must be owned in the adjustment of the robe of state, and every other office where it behoved their fair hands to assist, showed infinitely greater dexterity and grace than had been evinced by His Majesty's graver attendants. The Herald now advancing struck his baton in challenge to the ground, crying, "Now is Josephina Maximiliana Eugenia crowned Queen of Sweden and Norway, she and no other;" on which the trumpet and organ again pealed, and drowning both in one acclaim, a shout of gratulation rang through the church. The Queen then descended, led in the same order, looking herself like some graceful antique royal monumental effigy put into movement, and advancing to the foot of the King's throne, inclined her crowned head before him with such a sweet and beautiful expression of mingled dignity, reverence, and affection, as penetrated all hearts, till, as her attendant noblemen confessed, they turned aside their heads to hide the tear in their eyes, and found one in those of all around them.

Meanwhile the silver chair was turned towards the body of the church, and the King again rose and resumed his seat in it. Then the Riks Marshal, striking his baton, cried aloud, "High born Princes of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, Crown Prince, and Dukes, stand forth and take your oaths to the King." Up rose the three graceful Princes, took the coronets from their brows, and mounting the platform, placed themselves in a line before their father; then raising their right hands, the first two fingers pointed upwards, they repeated the oath of fidelity, firmly and loudly, as if resolved that every ear in the church should hear them. This scene was truly beautiful and touching, and every eye rested with admiration and many with emotion on their slender figures as each approaching the King in turn they bowed lowly and kissed his hand, while his Majesty kissed them each on the cheek with the expression of the tenderest affection, and retained each hand in turn that held his in a fervent grasp. In the same order they advanced to the Queen, who hardly left them time to kiss her hand before she pressed her lips to their cheeks—her eyes running over with tears. The Princes then re-seated themselves.

Again the Riks Marshal lifted his baton and cried out, "Good men of the nobility, good men of the clergy, good men of the burghers, and good men of the peasants, deliver your oaths to the King;" then reading sentence by sentence, it was repeated in thundering tones simultaneously by the four Estates, adding, voluntarily, in a tremendous running fire of voices, "which we will hold with honest heart, so may God send us help for life and soul."

The solemnities of the coronation now seemed concluded; but a long and fatiguing portion still remained unperformed, and their Majesties resuming their opposite thrones awaited in great state the last ceremony. This consisted in the gradual defiling of the four Estates, who, passing down the aisle man by man; stopped between the thrones and bowed, first to the King and then to the Queen, the salutation being graciously returned to every individual by their Majesties. This was a very striking spectacle, and the most interesting feature of it; the body of peasants—honest, sleek, hard-working, but well-fed looking labourers, their hair divided in the centre, and combed smooth, who made their best bows in all simplicity to King and Queen, and not unseldom, with native gallantry, to Her Majesty first. They were the chief of them dressed in long black coats, all of them their hats, and most of them their umbrellas in their hands—except the Dalecarlians, those hardy Tyrolese of the north, who differed from the rest in size, demeanour, and costume, being remarkably tall, vigorous men, of lofty bearing, dressed in the short jacket, knee-breech, and coarse high shoe, which distinguish their costume. Altogether it was amusing to witness the different indications of character which this simple but nervous ceremony elicited from all ranks; the confidence and the timidity, the grace and the clumsiness of the various bowers; some few so far lost their presence of mind as to hurry past without any demonstration of respect, and some fewer still, we were sorry to remark, in a land where the preservation of liberty gives too much impunity to license, purposely omitted it. This was conspicuously the case with the editor of a notorious demagogue paper, called the *Aftonblad*, who insolently shuffled by erect. Nevertheless, no part of the whole pageant was more calculated to inspire respect and awe. The silence, the suspension of all movement except that of the slow dropping crowd, enhanced the dignity of the scene. There was no bustle, no hesitation, no mistake—the picture was perfect. Their Majesties sat with crown on head, and ball and sceptre in hand—their Court standing round them, their people passing before them—the stately impersonations of King and Queen.

This ceremony lasted above an hour, while about 800 individuals passed in turn—their Majesties, much to their honour be it said, receiving the last salutation as attentively, and returning it as graciously, as they had done the first.

Thus ended the coronation of King Oscar I. and Queen Josephine, a striking and dignified pair, majestic in their high estate, admirable in their private lives, and interesting above all as the sole legitimized descendants of a revolution of which they have shared the rewards, without being stained by the crimes.

The weather having, meanwhile, cleared up, a rich blue cloth was laid over the boarding, which had previously been prepared, and much to the gratification of the public, the two processions returned to the palace on foot—the royal party repairing immediately to the apartments of the Queen Dowager to offer their homage, and receive her gratulations.

In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, the narrow streets, with their lofty houses, reflecting a mutual blaze, looking like long tunnels of light, while the beautiful site of the city was distinctly traced in lines of brilliancy, which rose and fell with the varying heights, and were all reflected in long quivering forms in the waters of the Mœlar Lake. While the illumination was at its height, a line of torches was observed to issue from the Palace, and the King and the Queen, with their family and Court, in their carriage of state, passed slowly through the principal streets, attended by an immense cheering concourse. His Majesty wore quite a different face to that of the morning, and was radiant with smiles.

From all we heard and saw in Sweden we fear the King, however popular with them now, will have a very difficult part to play towards a class whose participation in the government, already threatens a most unfavourable result for the internal peace of the kingdom, and the moral character of its lower classes. But he mounts the throne high in the affection, respect, and confidence of the higher and better educated classes of his subjects, and surrounded by that domestic happiness which his own personal worth has secured to him. So God bless King Oscar I., in Swedish phrase, "him and no other," and may it be long before there is another coronation in Sweden.

MISS DIX, THE AMERICAN PHILANTHROPIST.

POWER OF RELIGION ON THE INSANE.

(From the New York Observer.)

THIS benevolent lady is now at Albany, with a view of laying before the Legislature the fruits of her tour among the prisons and asylums of the country. The following interview with her by Mrs. Child, will interest our fair readers especially:—

Thankful am I for every visible proof that faith in the power of love is slowly gaining ascendency over habitual reliance on the law of force. Miss Dix's experience is full of this blessed encouragement. Those who know her as I have done, are aware that her life has been one of continued exertion and self-sacrifice for the good of others. To those who do not know her, she would, in unaffected humility, shrink from having it told.

It is little more than two years since her attention was arrested by the condition of prisoners, particularly those who were insane. Years of unremitting industry as a teacher, and a legacy from a deceased relative, had given her a competence sufficient for her simple mode of life. She might have rested, after her long-continued toil, and carried with her into honoured retirement, the consciousness of innumerable acts of kindness bestowed, and duties faithfully performed. "But I felt," says she, "that I had no right to live for myself alone! that there was much work to be done in the world, and there must be something for me to do. While I eagerly asked of myself, what is my appointed mission? I was led into the prison houses of the land, and soon saw that my work was there."

And bravely is she performing her heavenly mission! Travelling alone, in cold and storm; expending her income, her energies, and her health; witnessing scenes of degradation and filth exceedingly revolting to the fastidious delicacy of her character, and continually brought into contact with mental and physical suffering agonising to her compassionate heart.

Through her benevolent influence on select men, county commissioners, and state legislators, extensive and beneficent changes have already taken place in Massachusetts, though much remains to be done. She has recently returned from a similar tour of duty in Canada, and is now travelling through New York. In some respects she thinks the prisons in this state are in better condition than those of Massachusetts: particularly as the insane are rarely found within their walls. But she says, if the civilised world affords a spectacle more painful than the institutions provided in Albany for the poor and vicious, she trusts it will never be her lot to witness it.

I inquired whether the amount of good accomplished had so far equalled her expectations; she said it had; that her faith in the power of kindness over the insane and vicious had been more than confirmed. Among the hundreds of crazy people with whom her sacred mission has brought her into companionship, she has not found one individual, however fierce and turbulent, that could not be calmed by Scripture and prayer uttered in low and gentle tones. The power of the religious sentiment over these shattered souls seems perfectly miraculous. The worship of a quiet loving heart affects them like a voice from heaven. Tearing and rending, yelling and stamping, singing and groaning, gradually subside into silence, and they fall on their knees or gaze upwards with clasped hands, as if they saw through the opening darkness a golden gleam from their Father's throne of love.

On one occasion this missionary of mercy was earnestly cautioned not to approach a raving maniac. He yelled frightfully, day and night, rent his garments, plucked out his hair, and was so violent that it was supposed he would murder any one that came within his reach. Miss Dix seated herself at a little distance, and without appearing to notice him, began to read with serene countenance and gentle voice, certain passages of Scripture filled with the spirit of tenderness. His shouts gradually subsided, until at last he became perfectly still. When she paused, he said meekly, 'Read me some more; it does me good.' And when after a prolonged season of worship, she said, 'I must go away now,' he eagerly replied, 'No, you cannot go; God sent you to me, and you must not go.' By kind words and a promise to come again, she finally obtained permission to depart. 'Give me your hand,' said he. The wild expression of his haggard countenance softened to tearfulness as he said, 'You treat me right. God sent you.'

On another occasion she had been leading some twenty or thirty maniacs in worship, and seeing them all as quiet as lambs gathered into the shepherd's fold, she prepared to go forth to other duties. In leaving the room, she passed an insane young man, with whom she had had several interviews. He stood with hands clasped, and a countenance of the deepest reverence. With a friendly smile, she said, 'Henry are you well to-day?' 'Hush! hush!' replied he, sinking his voice to a whisper, and gazing earnestly on the space around her, 'Hush! there are angels with you. They have given you their voice.'

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

ON the 29th of August an earthquake was felt in several of the West Indian Islands, including St. Vincent's, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana. The Trinidad paper says:—

"We would record the occurrence of one of the severest earthquakes which we have ever experienced, and, we believe, that has been felt in Trinidad since that of 1825. About 10 minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning, we were roused from our sleep by the violent motion of the house in which we reside, and the loud noise of the creaking beams. The violence of the shock continued to increase, and terminated by a long oscillation of so alarming a nature as to lead us to expect the immediate destruction of the house, as well as of the whole town. Had it ended, as has been the case in former earthquakes, by a sudden jerk, nothing, we are sure, could have prevented that catastrophe. The motion, though very violent, was of that kind to which the buildings subject to it would, according to the well-known laws of motion, have accommodated themselves without being thrown down or disrupted. This renewed instance of a merciful Providence in arresting the awful convulsions will, we trust, be devoutly and gratefully acknowledged by every individual in our community. Our deepest anxiety is now felt on behalf of our neighbours in the adjacent islands—may Heaven have been as merciful to them! There were local causes sufficient, we apprehend, to have produced the effect, and, perhaps, to have made our island the focus of the powerful agency. The highly electrical state of the atmosphere, the gale, the floods of rain, the sultry weather of the preceding afternoon, and the spring tides, may have had their separate and combined influence in its production. At the time the shock occurred the sky was cloudless, the full moon shone in all its effulgence, and the air was cool and pleasant at 72 degrees. It was one of the most brilliant of those nights with which the tropics are so freely favoured. When we looked out, Venus had just risen like a blazing meteor, and added greatly to the calm grandeur of the scene. There was nothing at the moment to indicate the awful visitation that had just been realized. As might be expected, the inhabitants of Port of Spain were generally roused, and many persons were out making inquiries after the safety of their friends and relatives. We have not yet heard whether any damage has been sustained by any buildings in Port of Spain."

And a British Guiana journal thus speaks of the occurrence:—

"A strong westerly or land wind, transmitting the most unpleasant sensations through the bones of the invalid, prevailed until about sunset. After dark a vehement tempest of thunder and lightning came on. Every other minute the horizon was one blaze of blue light, of intense brilliancy, which cast an unearthly aspect over the belated wayfarers in the streets, anxious to gain the shelter of the humblest home. Calms succeeded, separated from each other by light, variable, and warm gusts of wind. After the moon had risen, the squalid face of nature indicated a distempered condition. The luxuriant boughs of our intertropical trees drooped heavily. Had the brute creation been awake, it was just such a season as would have overwhelmed the brute creation with instinctive dread of some unknown calamity near at hand. In different parts of the town some watch dogs howled mournfully. This is no overwrought description. We detail what multitudes witnessed, who were unable to enjoy their wonted repose during those hours of anticipated horror. About half past three o'clock in the morning the earthquake occurred.

"A curious effect observable was that produced on water set aside for domestic uses. Vats and tubs, insufficiently covered over, lost so much by what was spilled from the top during the vibrations, as to be nearly emptied of their contents.

"This earthquake, as was to have been anticipated, was felt with the most severity at the penal settlement, the site of which is rocky. The concussion of the buildings themselves and the heavy iron fastenings of their doors and gates created a tremendous uproar, high above which, however, rose the screams and bellowings of the prisoners praying to be released. One of them, an obdurate ruffian, told the guard who opened his cell as day dawned, that he had never before known that there was a God Almighty. While the fit of terror lasted, an infant might have led him."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—Few among us are aware of the extraordinary resources and wide-spreading plan of this remarkable Society which has exercised in its barren domains a steady enterprising policy not inferior to that of the East India Company itself; and now, in Mr. Farnham's language, occupies and controls more than one-ninth of the soil of the globe. The great business of this company is the fur-trade, of which it is now nearly the sole monopolist throughout all the choicest fur-bearing regions of North America, with the exception of the portion occupied by the Russians. The bulk of its empire is secured to it by charter, but it is in possession of Oregon as debateable land, under stipulations between Britain and the United States; the stockholders are British; the management of its affairs in America is carried on by "partners," so called, but, in point of fact, agents paid by a proportion of the net income of the company. These are scattered in various posts over the whole territory between Hudson's Bay and the Pacific. The Governor-General resides in York Factory, on the former. They are chiefly Scotsmen; and a greater proportion of shrewdness, daring, and commercial activity, is probably not to be found in the same number of heads in the world. Before 1820, this body carried on a fierce contest with the North-west Company, attended with hideous battles of Indians and half-breeds, and the burning and sacking of each other's posts. In 1821, the two companies were consolidated; since which time they have had no British rival, and have exerted all their policy to repress interference on the part of the Americans. In this they seem to have thoroughly succeeded. The attempts of the Americans to establish a fur-trade of their own, one by one have ended in disappointment. Their own trappers and hunters prefer the markets of the company. Its agents seek out the Americans—so, at least, they complain—out-bid them, and undersell them, in every point to which they can penetrate. The "Pacific Fur Company," the scheme of John Jacob Astor, commemorated by Washington Irving, those of Captain Wyeth and many other American adventurers, have failed against the strength and perseverance of the old monopoly. Its traders supply the demand, such as it is, both of Indians and white hunters for European goods over all the north-west, for they are said to sell 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than the Americans; "and there seems a certainty," says Mr. Farnham, "that the Hudson's Bay Company will engross the entire trade of the North Pacific, as it has that of Oregon." So powerful is this body on the continent, that it has actually established a kind of game-laws over a region twice as large as Europe, regulating the quantity of "trapping," to be done in particular districts, and uniformly diminishing it whenever the returns show a deficiency in its production of animals. It keeps both savages and whites in order, by putting into serious practice the threat of "exclusive dealing." Mr. Farnham met with an American in Oregon, who informed him that, in consequence of some offence taken (very unjustly, of course), "the Hudson's Bay Company refused for a number of years to sell him a shred of clothing; and, as there are no other traders in the country, he was compelled during their pleasure to wear skins!"—*Mexico and the Great Western Prairies.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

CITY FREEHOLD GROUND,

Sold by Government a little while back at the rate of £27,428 and more AN ACRE!!

THE BLACK DOG, AND GLOUCESTER-STREET PROPERTIES—CUMBERLAND AND CLARENCE STREETS DITTO—THREE HOUSES, KENT STREET, "TRAFALGAR TERRACE," AND ESSEX LANE.

MR. STUBBS, in presenting the arrangements, now completed in the survey and disposition of the above extensive and important Properties (and fully to be seen exemplified on the different Plans at the Mart) respectfully announces that he has the honour of being instructed to bring them to positive Sale, at the Mart, King-street, on

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,

Sale at Eleven o'clock precisely.

FIRST.

LOT 1. Frontage 60 feet to Gloucester-street, 45 feet to Essex-street, more or less, with 12 rooms and cellerage. *The Black Dog* Public House at the CORNER OF GLOUCESTER-STREET and ESSEX-LANE, comprising ON THE GROUND FLOOR, Tap-room, parlour, back ditto, and store-room. FIRST FLOOR, One splendid large assembly room, a lodge 25 x 16, with five French windows opening to balcony in front, most pleasantly overlooking the Old and New Government House, Circular Wharf, Fort, Harbour, shipping entering or leaving, the North Shore, and the intervening interesting surrounding country southward of the Heads. THE SECOND FLOOR, Has 8 rooms, one used as a parlour, and two as bed-rooms. This floor also receives the sea breeze from a similar aspect and open balcony. FOUR BED-ROOMS complete the attics. THE CELLARAGE is the whole area of the basement floor, and therefore immense. Besides the bold Tavern-entrance at the corner, there are two private entrances, one in Gloucester street, the other in Essex-lane. The yard is spacious, and the whole of the premises correspond exactly with that character of respectability and preference which was designed on the plan for a first-rate Hotel and Inn.

LOT 2. IS A BUILDING ALLOTMENT adjoining, enclosed on three sides by a stone wall, with several weather-boarded buildings scattered on it. It partakes of the same splendid view over the Harbour as Lot 1, and has the advantage of a back entrance, which in a depth of 91 feet leaves room for much advantageous subdivision of the property as the purchaser chooses.

LOTS 3 TO 6. Frontage 156, depth 60 feet, more or less. IN ESSEX-LANE, Comprise four stone-built Houses and Shops, having each on the ground floor a large shop, with spacious show windows in front; each have two rooms up-stairs, with balcony at the back, and two attics. These also have back entrances and large back yard. The depths here are equally speculative and profitable.

LOT 7. Frontage 35 feet, depth 50, more or less. An allotment with three weather-boarded residences; also, with convenience of back entrance, and great depth. This is tenanted.

LOT 8. Frontage 17 feet to Cumberland-street depth 47, more or less. IN CUMBERLAND-STREET. Is an allotment with residence, also let, with back entrance.

LOT 9. Ditto ditto. Is like the above, excepting having on the plan a foot more depth. Back entrance, &c., &c.

LOT 10. Frontage 17 feet to Cumberland-st., depth 50 feet to Essex-lane, more or less. A butcher's shop, *corner* of Cumberland-street and Essex-lane. This is tenanted at a good rental, in full trade, has a back entrance, and is about the best established ready-money concern in the whole street.

SECOND.

TWO PROPERTIES IN CLARENCE-STREET, BRISBANE WARD.

Lot 1. Frontage 30 feet to Clarence-st., depth 82 feet, more or less. Comprises all those well-known stables and premises, called the Clarence Livery Stables, adjoining Mr. Irwin's, a short distance only from the IPSWICH ARMS, KING-STREET; together with the Coaching Yard, Buildings, and Stables, said to hold 50 horses at livery. The FREEMASONS' LODGE AND TAVERN are immediately at the back of these premises, and appear as if they had been originally one property.

Lot 2. Is a brick-built verandah Cottage of 5 rooms, all on the ground floor, with back buildings and premises attached (as per plan). This also is next Mr. Irwin's property, south, and gives the same idea of compartition with the Freemasons' estate, as it appears from York-street to Clarence-street, east and west, and ought to be all one.

THIRD.

CORNER OF KENT AND ARGYLE STREETS.

THREE PREMISES.

LOT 1. Frontage to Argyle-st., 21 feet; to Kent-street, 83 ft.; frontage to passage 4 ft.; at back, 36 feet, more or less. THE CORNER HOUSE of Kent and Argyle Streets, immediately opposite the LORD NELSON HOTEL. This spacious House has been used many years as an Inn, but latterly as a LODGING HOUSE, having eight rooms besides the basement, with kitchen and cellar. The Ground Floor has two very large commodious rooms, with ENTRANCE HALL. The *First Floor* is the same, with Lobby *Attics* in three or four rooms. This is a complete CARCASS of a House stone built—with all the timber seasoned and fixed—not boarded or plastered.

LOT 2. Frontage to Argyle st., 19 feet 9; depth, 83 ft., more or less. Is the same as the above, with like back entrance. The Napoleon Inn is opposite the corner of this property.

P.S.—It is notorious that property in this quarter, so contiguous to Moore's, Jones', and other Wharfs, is as valuable as any in the city.

FOURTH.

TRAFALGAR TERRACE, in Kent-street, opposite Mr. Councillor Agars.

LOT 1. Land, about 7 or 8 perches. DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick, having four rooms, kitchen attached, &c.

LOT 2. Frontage 25 ft. 9, to Kent-street, depth 96 ft. 6 in., more or less. DWELLING HOUSE, built as above, same number of rooms and premises, excepting that the kitchen is detached.

LOT 3. Frontage 26 ft. 3 to Kent-street, depth 91 ft. 11 in., more or less. DWELLING HOUSE, same as No. 2, bounded by a good wall, separating it from Mr. Glover's property.

P.S.—The whole of the back line is protected by a Government wall. The rail, as marked on the plan, is placed on the property for protection sake only, not as a boundary line.

☞ The whole of this property will be a continual source of wealth to any one who took the trouble to work the stone from it, which is considered as of the best quality.

The view from thence extends all over Darling Harbour, Balmain, Pyrmont, and an endless extent of western panorama.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS MADE KNOWN AT SALE.

NOTE.—For particulars as to title, parties are referred to George Cooper Turner, Esq., Solicitor, at his Law Offices, next the Bank of Australasia, George-street. 3397

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF GOING INTO THE PUBLIC LINE.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT RARELY OCCURS!

Absolute sale of all the valuable and genuine Stock in Trade, excellent Household Furniture and effects, of Mr. Cherrington, previous to his departure for England. Sale to take place

ON THE PREMISES OF

"THE NEPTUNE INN,"

PRINCE-STREET, NEAR CHURCH HILL,

That most respectably known House of Entertainment. Sale to begin at Eleven o'clock precisely, on

TUESDAY, the 25TH MARCH, 1845.

MR. STUBBS announces that he will sell, by order of the Proprietor, at the above place and time, all the undermentioned valuable Interest Property, Stock-in-Trade, Furniture and Effects, comprising—

The License and Lease of the House, Goodwill, Spirits, Wines, Beer, Cordials, Measures, Cisterns, Pipes, Apparatus, and other Inn-holding requisites,

TOGETHER WITH,

Beds, bedding, mattrasses, four post double and single bedsteads, dining, parlour, and bed-room tables and chairs, iron sofas, and other household furniture and furnishings; large kitchen range, copper ware, and utensils, a powerful press, smith's tools, and a long list of articles necessary for domestic use in a large family, and too numerous for an enumerated catalogue.

ALSO,

A quantity of beautifully moulded Iron Pallisading for Balconies.

P.S.—The house is most pleasantly situated in the elevated site of Prince-street, and was some time since selected as a family residence on account of the highly respectable neighbourhood it is in and also for the salubrity and aspect of the situation.

Terms made known at sale. 3782

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF SADDLE AND DRAUGHT HORSES AND BROOD MARES, FILLIES, AND COLTS; THE CELEBRATED ENTIRE HORSE "CARLTON;" ONE SUPERIOR DURHAM BULL, 5 YEARS OLD; FAT BULLOCKS, MILCH COWS, WORKING BULLOCKS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has been honoured with instructions by H. Carmichael, Esq., to sell by public auction,

On TUESDAY, the 18th March,

At Eleven o'clock, A.M.

AT AHALTON FARM, within a mile of Hinton, and contiguous to Mr. Capel's,

A Magnificent Stud of HORSES and BREEDING MARES, consisting of—

1 One Entire, being the celebrated horse "CARLTON"

25 Twenty-five very superior Brood Mares, having Foals at their feet and now in foal

15 Fifteen Fillies, from 2 to 4 years old

15 Fifteen Saddle and Draught Horses

15 Fifteen yearling Colts and Fillies.

71

HORNED CATTLE, consisting of—

1 One excellent well bred DURHAM BULL 5 years old

20 Twenty Fat Bullocks, more or less

8 Eight very superior Working Bullocks

A number of Milch Cows, quiet, and broken in to bail.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, embracing—

Drays
Ploughs
Harrows
Winnowing Machine, &c.

Mr. Ledsam, in announcing this highly important sale to the public, feels imperatively called upon to state that, having visited the Ahalton Farm for the purpose of viewing the stock about to be submitted to public competition, he can confidently intimate that horses more admirably adapted for the India market could not possibly be selected; he would, moreover deem it a manifest injustice to the high excellence of the stud, were he to omit stating that they possess strength, power, and speed, united to blood and good temper.

As respects the Horned Cattle, there are bullocks ready for the butcher, and of the first order; but Mr. L. would particularly call the attention of the farmer to the Working Bullocks: they are, to be brief, the most splendid that he has ever had committed to him; and from their superior size, power, strength, and tractability, must prove a most invaluable acquisition to the individual who may become the purchaser. So celebrated are the working bullocks upon this farm that they have been purchased by private contract in the depth of our late monetary depression, at £20 per head.

A Luncheon will be provided on the occasion.

Terms, cash. 3780

Printed and Published by CHARLES KNIGHT *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, March 6, 1845.*

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